The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2803. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN RALLY.

A Rousing Meeting and a Splendid Parade.

Speeches of Pelatiah Perit, James O. Putnam, Carl Shurz, and W. E. Dodge.

The Bell and Everett Men Repudiating a Union with Douglas.

Novel Torchlight Parade of the Wide-Awakes.

GEN. JO. LANE ON THE STUMP.

All points of hearing in the vast Hall of the Cooper Institute were occupied last evening with the attentive thousands who assembled to participate in the ratification of the Republican State and National nominations, while other thousands at the same time congregated in the streets to form the monster Wide-Awake procession. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and banners belonging to various Republican Associations, and a variety of inscriptions, among which were the following:

"All hail Maine—Republican majority, 20,000."
"Vermont, as usual, Republican all over."
"Free homes for free men."
"Freedom national, Slavery sectional."

The meeting was called to order by Mr. D. D. CONOVER, who nominated PELATIAH PERIT for President. Mr. PERIT was chosen to that office by unanimous consent.

Mr. J. C. PINCKNEY proposed the following list of Vice-Presidents, which was adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William E. Dodge,	Hon. H. Fish,	Hon. H. J. Raymond
Hon. W. V. Brady.	Wm. M. Evarts,	Alex. W. Bradford,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Charles King,	Wm. B. Crosby,
D. R. Martin,	Hon. H. H. Grinnell,	A. W. Griswold,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Waldo Hutchings,	Robert G. King,
R. H. McCurdy,	John J. Phelps,	Geo. W. Blunt,
Fred. A. Conkling,	William Tucker,	J. W. Allen.
R. T. Haws,	George Opdyke,	L. B. Ward.
G. F. Talman,	C. H. Russell,	Hon. G. R. Pelton,
W. R. Beebe,	A. R. Lawrence,	John H. Swift,
J. W. Edmonds,	Samuel Frost,	R. M. Blatchford,
H. A. Hurlbut,	C. A. Peabody,	D. D. T. Marshall,
Wm. Chauncey,	C. H. Marshall,	D. B. Field,
M. O. Roberts,	Simeon Draper,	Wm. K. Strong,
David Dows,	W. M. Vermilyea,	Dr. A. Doual,
Elisha S. Capron,	Isaac Sherman,	Charles W. Elliott,
Wm. H. Anthon,	Benj. F. Pinckney,	Philetus H. Holt,
Thomas Kennedy,	E. Farrane,	Merwin R. Brewer,
Jackson S. Schultz,	G. F. Steinbrenner,	Hon. A. Wakeman,
William Hall,	Thomas Little,	Jonathan Nathan,
George P. Nelson,	Herman Raster,	Jos. Southworth,
Thos. B. Stillman,	Anthony S. Hope,	Hon. B. F. Manierre
Robert S. Gould,	John L. Hanson,	William Heulet,
B. F. Weymouth,	Peter Fritz,	Benj. Sherwood,
Henry G. Leask,	A. Robinson,	Joseph W. Hawks,
Lorin Palmer,	G. Metternich,	Joseph Manning,
George Grundy,	J. P. Richards,	John E. Miller,
Robert S. Hone,	Isaac De Garmo,	Joseph B. Close.
John Van Riper,	D. T. Willetts.	S. S. Wyckoff,
Thomas J. Owen,	F. M. Hexamer,	James W. Booth,
Wm. H. Gibson,	P. A. Sniffen,	Peter S. Titus,
Mathew Kane,	Benj. F. Shafer,	Charles Curtis,
Robert M. Field,	Wm. Reybolt,	Edgar Ketchum,
Lewis H. Watts,	James Davis,	James E. Andrews,
Jas. M. Hunter,	B. Hutchinson,	Barth Delapierre,
A. Brummell,	John Maxheimer,	Charles A. Dana,
Hugh Gardner,	H. G. Dunnell,	Chas. S. Spenser,
Sam. Weeks,	H. N. Sherwood,	Wm. C. Marshall,
Job. L. Black,	H. J. Armstrong,	T. J. Glaubenskiee,
J. W. T. Van Riper,	Charles McCarthy,	Richard Scott,
Jas. M. Cross,	Jas. S. Gibbons,	Jas. F. Freeborn,
P. C. Van Wyck,	Ed. Phillips,	Cyrus Curtis,
Samuel Sinclair,	Robert Taylor,	John McKechine,
Robert Auld,	Adam Roediger,	T. J. Oliver,
C. Brueninghaus's,	A. Lambrecht,	

SILAS B. DUTCHER moved the subjoined list of Secretaries, which was also chosen:

SECRETARIES.

Elliott F. Shepard.	Arthur Boyce,	Jas. P. Johnson,
S. N. Lecompte.	James Roche,	E. H. Spooner,
John F. Simmons,	Edward Wood,	Wm. Palmer,
Sinclair Tusey,	J. W. Lester,	Michael Devoy,
Wm. Hurlbut,	Wm. H. Caulfield,	David Decker,
E. Warner,	Wm. Southelmer,	W. Flack,
James Cameron.	Henry Barrows,	G. S. Jennings,
Killery Denison,	John Michaelis,	Philip Kelley,
James Giffin	Manning Morrill,	William Johnston,
G. P. G. Foster,	George Peckham,	John W. Salter,
William Boies,	Michael A. Reed,	Charles Metzler,
Benjamin Firth,	Hiram B. Gray,	Geo. G. Hallock,
L. Veitenheimer,	Francis F. Resch,	Alex. McLeod,
Peter Cook,	John Cooper, Jr.,	Henry McLean,
Geo. W. Farlee,	John C. Conce.	

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT PERIT.

PELATIAH PERIT, the President, then returned his thanks for the honor which had been conferred upon him. They had met to ratify the Republican State nominations, the action of the State Convention, and to indorse the resolutions of the Chicago National Convention. [Applause.] This was no ordinary political meeting; momentous consequences were to flow from the approaching election, and they would receive a powerful impulse from the proceedings of this meeting. The Republican Platform was based upon sound conservative principles which commended themselves to the moral sense of every good man, not only in our own country, but throughout the whole civilized world, and they presented as candidates for office, men who were sound in principle and the avowed friends of the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] They found in the opposing parties discordant principles, shaped for expediency, and advocated by men of discordant feelings, among whom were avowed advocates of secession. It would seem not difficult for honest men to make a choice between these two parties. It was not his intention to make a speech, but he could not pass to the proceedings of this meeting without some notice of the candidates presented for their approval. In EDWIN D. MORGAN they had a tried man—[Applause]—a fellow-citizen, well known and esteemed—a man of principle, of talents and of integrity, and we had evidence in his public career of his talents and principle, and power of resisting corruption. [Applause.] In ABRAHAM LINCOLN they had a man—[Applause very prolonged]—they had a man—[Renewed storm of applause]—of acknowledged honesty, strong intellect, great decision of character and large experience, who had frankly expressed his opinions upon the great questions which agitate the public mind, and he had been pronounced conservative even by candid men in the Slave States. [Applause.] He would, if elected, restore the country to the condition of the days of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, ADAMS, and the other heroes of the Revolution. [Applause.] He would aid in reforming the abuses which have crept into all departments of the Government. [Applause.] He would not attempt any interference with the rights of any of the States. It had been said that there was danger to the Union; but he believed that the election of LINCOLN to the Presidency would be the best guarantee of its safety and permanence. [Applause.]

Gen. B. F. WELSH, Jr., then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republican electors of the City of New-York, assembled to review the action of the Republican State Convention, recently held at Syracuse, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the entire proceedings of that body were eminently wise and patriotic, and are entitled to the approval and admiration of sincere Republicans everywhere.

2. That in the presentation of the names of EDWIN D. MORGAN and ROBERT CAMPBELL for the offices, respectively, of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Convention truly represented a wholesome and salutary public sentiment, which imperatively demanded the emphatic vindication of faithful public servants, from the assaults of venal and unscrupulous men, at the hands of the Republican Party, and an unreserved submission of their official acts for the consideration of the people of the State.

3. That we accept Governor MORGAN and Lieutenant Governor CAMPBELL, with the Republican candidates for Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons, as representatives of the principles, policy, and integrity of the Republican Party of New-York; of its devotion to the welfare of the great body of the people; of its resistance to corrupt and profligate legislation; and of its determination to secure for this proud Commonwealth a faithful and honest administration of public trusts.

4. That the Republican Party, having its birth and breeding in a wide-spread conviction of public duty, receiving the nourishment and strength of mature and influential manhood from those who sympathized with and believed in its professions of devotion to good government, and in its avowed pledges, if intrusted with power, to reform the abuses of corrupt and profligate national administrations, has nothing but emphatic words of condemnation for official corruption, wherever it may have an existence, or whoever may be its authors and abettors.

5. That the Republican State Officers are entitled to the grateful commendations of the people of the State, for the fidelity to the public interests which has characterized their official career, and especially for their wise and economical management of our public works, whereby the expenditures on the canals have greatly decreased, the canal revenues have been largely augmented, and the people relieved, to a certain extent, of burdensome taxation; and we point with pride to these results of their action, as additional evidences of the wisdom and beneficence of the Republican policy in the administration of the Government of the State.

6. That we avail ourselves of this occasion again to declare our approval and adoption of the resolutions of the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago, because they clearly and fairly exhibit the fundamental principles upon which the Republican Party of the country is based; and that each day furnishes additional evidence that the Republican standard-bearers, ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, are not only true, able and worthy representatives of those principles, but are to enjoy the opportunity of securing their practical recognition in the next National Administration.

7. That the Republican Party, seeking to arrest the outrageous practices of the present national administration, to reform abuses which have grown almost intolerable under its corrupt and corrupting influences, with no disposition to interfere with the rights, under the Constitution, of any portion of the people of this confederacy, is entitled to the confidence and support of all patriotic people, whatever may have been their partisan association hitherto; and that we earnestly invite all such to join us in the effort now making to place honest men at the head of the Federal Government, and to revive, in its administration, the principles and policy of the fathers of the Republic.

8. That the results of the elections, recently held in Missouri, Vermont and Maine, are most grateful to us, not only because they show the legitimate and growing strength of the principles of the Republican Party, among all classes of people, and give assurance of a certain triumph for the cause and its candidates in November, but because they exhibit the gratifying fact that the charge of sectionalism, so industriously brought against the supporters of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, is repudiated with as much emphasis in Missouri as in Vermont and Maine.

9. That, while we disclaim, as unworthy of this vast assemblage of Republican people, any attempt to awaken hopes on the one hand, or to arouse fears on the other, which the future is not likely to realize, we have no hesitation in declaring that, in our judgment, there is not a conceivable combination of circumstances or factions which can deprive the nominees of the Chicago Convention of the electoral vote of New-York; and we now tender this assurance, in all sincerity and good faith, to our political brethren throughout the Union.

SPEECH OF WM. E. DODGE.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE, President of the late Bell-Everett meeting held in the Cooper Institute, was now introduced, to the evident astonishment of the audience, who at first received him rather coolly. Mr. DODGE said he esteemed it to be an honor and privilege to second the resolutions. He conceived it to be an honor to him, as a merchant of New-York, [applause,] a privilege, a special privilege, that he could stand here to-night, and indorse the nomination of such a merchant as EDWIN D. MORGAN. [Applause.] It was but seldom that they, as merchants, had such a privilege, for they had few such men as him to offer. He felt on this occasion that they might congratulate themselves, that this meeting, our City, our Union—would congratulate themselves on such a nomination as that made by the Convention at Chicago. [Applause.]

At this point Hon. CARL SHURZ, of Wisconsin, the speaker of the evening, entered and was received with vociferous applause that for a time interrupted the progress of Mr. DODGE's remarks.

When the noise had subsided Mr. DODGE continued. He felt it to be a privilege to explain before this audience the position in which he stood here, in connection with that which he held as President of a meeting held in this room a few months since. He felt, he believed, in common with a large number of citizens, and a very large number of the inhabitants of this country, that it was time that the agitation of the subject of Slavery in our country should cease; and that all parties of that opinion should unite and give such opinion to the country. On that occasion he had consented to act as Chairman of a large and influential meeting. He was proud then to stand up and advocate the idea that we had spent time enough, and money enough, and lost enough in agitating the slave question, and that we had mightier and more important interests to advance as a nation than to spend our time in agitating the everlasting slave question. [Applause and a few hisses.] The party which sprung from that and other similar meetings had nominated honorable men. He felt that BELL and EVERETT were honorable men, and was willing to stand by them. Yet, although he had so felt, he also felt that he was a freeman, and not to be SOLD as a slave, [uproarious applause, and three cheers for DODGE,] and above all things, not to be sold to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, [laughter and applause,]—a man with whom he had no sympathy—a man whom he could not honor as the President of the United States. [A voice—"That's good," and applause.] He trusted that those honorable men would repudiate all such conduct as those men who pretend to be the leaders had exhibited in the endeavor to sell out the Bell and Everett men to DOUGLAS. [Applause.] He seconded the resolutions with all his heart, and with all his heart and strength and energy he now came back to first principles, and he went for the national nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, [applause,] and he hoped they would be elected by a tremendous majority. [Applause.]

The resolutions were then adopted by an overwhelming vote.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES O. PUTNAM.

Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM was then introduced, and received with cheers. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The late Republican Convention at Syracuse had a double office to perform. One to ratify the nominations long before made by the people of Gov. MORGAN and Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL. Not only respect for high personal qualities, but admiration of their incorruptibility in their trusts, of their inflexible devotion to public and private justice, had enthroned them in the hearts of the people; and the Convention had nothing to do but to give its formal assent to the popular behest. The great City of New-York, more deeply interested, if possible, in preserving pure the sources of legislation than is the whole State beside, so mighty are her interests, and so subject are they to caprice, or wild experiments, or even corrupt ambition, honors herself in thus responding to the voice of the people. The country sends you greeting, and unites in your tribute to those worthy men of "Well done, good and faithful servants." The ballot-box will ratify it, and the world will know that New-York bestows the imperial crown of her favor upon the just and upright Magistrate. But another duty devolved upon it: the nomination of the other State officers, which was wisely, harmoniously made, by the selection of men adequate, and fitting in every element of character and qualification. This was not all. New-York is "Empire," and among the foremost of the powers of the world, in commerce, in arts, in all the trophies of industry and peace. Still she is an *imperium in imperio*. Glorious and resplendent as she is, appearing among the political constellations of the continent like

"——a new morn
Risen on mid noon,"

still she is but a planet in a system, revolving with her radiant light and obeying all the attracting influences which would hold her in her exact constitutional orbit around the Federal centre. It again devolves upon her to express in the appointed way her purpose, her will, in relation to the future policy of the General Government, of which she forms so important a part. It was the business of that Convention to indicate the medium of that expression, a medium which will unite with its colleagues of sister States to summon from his home in the West to the Chief Magistracy of this mighty Republic that pure and just man, that man ever faithful to the Union and Constitution of his country, who will restore peace to our borders, fraternity to our sentiments, integrity to the Administration of the country, and, so far as it lies in his power, justice to its public policy. You will ratify that part of the labor of the Convention at the polls, under the banner of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Gentlemen, Mr. LINCOLN is the representative man of a great idea, an idea which the Republican Party is organized to maintain. There is inspiration in the moral element which vitalizes your thought. We are entering upon a campaign, not of fiery passion, but of deep conviction, and that conviction centering not upon interests merely material, or related simply to money-hunting, but in the better, the nobler, the diviner elements of the human soul. It is a moral as well as a political controversy in which we are embarked. So far as it involves those mighty empires which are to be the fruit of the birth-throes of the Future, and which are to spring up on the virgin Territories of the West, it is not simply a question of how rich they shall be, but shall their institutions, the *indicia* of a people's civilization, be noble, humane, free. Shall labor, the energy that gives value to all material things, constitute a ruling element in the yet-to-be-created States, be a recognized and respected power, having open to it all the avenues of wealth, culture and consideration, or shall it come under the law of caste, wear the badge of dishonor, and thus stand shorn of the glory with which God endowed it? Nay, more, shall the old States, shall the State of New-York, whose institutions are all the outgrowth of free labor, whose great heart has for fifty years beat in sympathy with the progressive thought of the age, erase her noble *Excelsior* from her escutcheon? Shall she substitute in the place of the Goddess of Liberty, whose image her escutcheon bears, the chains and manacles of human bondage. I do not overstate the importance of this controversy, as I will demonstrate before I get through. I say there is an inspiration in the living issues of to-day which you will look for in vain in the currency and industrial questions of by-gone times. Decayed opinions, North and South, are buried out of sight, and the present, pulsating with all the energies of its new life, and clad in its moral armor, is occupied with the living facts of the hour. A few questions and rights were settled long ago, which we may for a moment review. Our fathers were men of like passions with ourselves. They had private ambitions, purposes of gain, local pride, and State pride. They passed through the Revolution with that rope of sand, the Confederacy, which was utterly impotent to meet their commercial or national necessities. It was not sentiment alone that led them to form this Federal Union, although fraternal feeling was not wanting. It was as well a necessity, existing in defenceless frontiers, in a prostrate commerce, in a ruined credit, in the utter want of any central power to do any act, to meet a single one of their pressing exigencies. There was nominal Slavery then in all the States, only nominal in the Northern. It formed one of the serious embarrassments to the Union; but, after months of discussion in the Federal Convention, in State Conventions, and in the primary assemblies of the people, this glorious Union rose mighty and resplendent, the results of amicable concessions and adjustments, sacred and inviolable then, sacred and inviolable now and forever. The three-fifth representation in Congress of those holding the servile relation; the keeping open the Slave-trade until 1808; the provision for the return of fugitives from labor, meaning escaped slaves, with such other rights as the common law, then in force throughout the country, could invest that interest—these were the chief rights guaranteed and secured by the Federal Constitution to the institution of Slavery. These are the stipulations in the Federal bond which our fathers pledged New-York in all time to come to maintain. She always will maintain them; she will never consult either her passions or her humanity, when called to discharge this sacred debt levied upon her honor. Good faith is the basis of all human confidence, and of all free empire. And as an individual man, I unite with you in this canvass because I find at the threshold of your organization a sacred pledge of its moral and political power to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, leaving to them the simplest exercise of every right which under the Federal Constitution, pertains to sovereignty; because you have pledged the power of the Government if you shall ever be invested with it, to put down all unlawful invasions, from without, of the Slave States, and to punish as "the gravest of crimes," such forays upon their peace; because, furthermore, I find in the man who is to give direction to the policy of your administration of the Government a man whose every sentiment and act, in private and in public life, demonstrates his love of this Federal Union, and his fidelity to all the balance and compromises of the Constitution. In the moral and political pledge which you gave to the world at Chicago, and in the character of your nominee, I find solid ground to stand upon. Nothing can jostle it, for it is anchored in Eternal Justice. Gentlemen, why is the Slavery question, North and South, the preëminent one, submerging for a time every other public question? I think I do not misstate it when I say that it is because the controlling part of the slave interest is attempting to revolutionize the whole theory and practice of the Government in its relations to that institution, and the Democratic Party has fully committed itself as the instrument for consummating that revolution. It was initiated by Mr. CALHOUN, when the last sands of his life were running out, his eye being still undimmed, and his intellect in the full-orbed splendor of its power. To have the Federal Government recognize and protect Slavery as a national, not a local institution, as the creation of universal and not of municipal law, that it may under such regulation and protection obtain a foot-hold in principle, and in fact, in all our territorial domain, and by logical consequence in every State of the Union where the master may please to transport his slaves—this, I say, is a revolutionary doctrine. Until within the last fifteen years it was always conceded that the servile relation was solely the creation of municipal and not of natural and universal law. This was declared by Lord MANSFIELD to be the law of England. It was this great national sentiment pervading the body of English law, which inspired CURRAN to utter that immortal tribute to the Genius of Emancipation, at whose touch "the God and the altar of Servitude sank together in the dust," leaving the victim "emancipated, redeemed, and disenthralled." Such tribute did the noble old common law pay to personal freedom. In addition to this, it is the avowed purpose of a large and influential portion of the Democratic Party to reopen the foreign slave-trade, and obtain a code for its domestic protection in the Territories. These new doctrines I resist in their whole and in their details. I resist them, because I do not believe that none but a parricidal hand would touch a single one of the safeguards of Slavery in the States where it now exists, through the agency of the General Government, and against the consent of the States themselves. I also believe Slavery to be a relic of the darker ages, which ought to recede rather than advance, before the light of a Christian civilization. I resist them because I believe it is a blighting curse to the territory in which it obtains a foothold, and to its people. I resist them because I believe its establishment as a principle and as a fact is equal to a bill of exclusion of emigration from the Free States. Free Labor and Slave Labor cannot may exist in separate States under the same Federal Government. Had no new Territories offered a theatre for the struggle now going on, I believe Virginia might have held slaves to the crack of doom and not necessarily interfere with the Free-Labor system of New-York. But if Virginia establishes her institutions in Kansas, and throws around them the protection of the General and the State Governments, New-York is practically excluded. The prosperous establishment of both these systems in the same State Government is impossible, and the settlement by either in a given State or Territory is an absolute conquest to itself until the system voluntarily yields to its rival. Now, what is demanded by the extreme slave interest, and what I believe the Democratic Party will concede, as it has always conceded everything it dared, and always having in view its ability to retain its foothold in the North, is either a matter of right under the Constitution, and if so, the slave interest is entitled to it, or it is not, and then it resolves itself into a question of ability to command its way and enforce its will. Is it, under the Federal Constitution, entitled to what it demands? Whom shall I consult? I for one will go to the Fathers who reared this constitutional edifice, and, with the most teachable spirit I can command, will sit at their feet, and learn of them. And from WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and HAMILTON, and every statesman of the early time, I learn that under our Constitution Slavery is local, not national, that it is a relation of labor, not a condition of property. I learn, too, from them that it was regarded, not a blessing to be perpetuated, but an evil to be lamented.

The mantle of the Fathers fell upon the shoulders of HENRY CLAY, whose every instinct was patriotic, and from him I learn that neither patriotism, nor moral duty, nor fealty to the Constitution, require me to surrender the new Territories, whether acquired by purchase or conquest, to Slavery. With his hand on the holiest altar of his country, himself a representative of a Slave State, he declared that "no earthly power should ever make him (me) vote to plant Slavery where Slavery does not exist." Southern authority. There is another, a little nearer the North star, to whom many of you, as well as I, are accustomed to go for just expositions of the Constitution. A man of the most capacious intellect of his age, a man who cherished no local patriotism, but loved, as he illustrated and adorned, his whole country; who, during his last days, was separated from many of the stanchest friends of his early and middle political career, and who went down to his grave in the transition period of the Republic, under circumstances which left a work of justice to be done his political memory by posterity, a work which I believe posterity will be glad, as it will be certain, to execute. A hundred years hence there will, except Mount Vernon be no spot where our illustrious dead repose, more honored by the American people than the tomb by the side of the sea at Marshfield. Not a line of all the precious legacy Mr. WEBSTER left his countrymen—a legacy which they will not willingly let perish—can be found favoring the new doctrines. He repudiated them through the whole of the stormy controversy which grew out of the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850. I listened to his great argument at Buffalo in a drenching rain-storm, when he developed his idea of the constitutional rights of Slavery, as no man but he could do, and I heard him utter these words to that enchained assembly: "My opinion remains unchanged, that it was not in the original scope or design of the Constitution to admit new States out of foreign territory, and, for one, I never would consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union. Never, never. No man can show his face to me and prove that I ever departed from that doctrine." Now, this is authority from the guiding stars of the Revolution and their immediate successors, which, upon a question so vital to Freedom, and to the best interests of my country and my race, I will not reject for the decisions of a Democratic caucus of yesterday. Give me the perennial fountains, not the Dead Sea. So much for the constitutional view on authority and precedent. There is another view of this question. At the time the Federal Constitution was formed, I know that, as I have already stated, commercial and other material interests, rather than sentiments, led to its formation. I know that Slavery then bore no such relation to the wealth and economic questions of the Southern States as it does now. Its cotton crop was then nothing. Now it is two hundred million dollars per annum. Slaves, per head, were of trifling value. I know enough of human nature to know that the humanities have a freer play with negroes at $100 than at $1,500 per head. I know that increase of our territory was not contemplated. The future of their country the Fathers did not comprehend. They "builded better than they knew." The expansive or aggressive element of our institutions has annexed to itself since the Government was organized, the vast territories lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific. This is the legitimate outworking of our race. This commercial and Christian civilization which we represent, is the Aaron's rod of the age, which not only buds and blossoms, but absorbs the lesser rods, the effete civilisations, the "sick powers," with which it comes in contact. Slavery, by common law, and by the Constitution as construed by the Fathers, was excluded from most of this Territory. How should the barriers be broken down? Only in one way—by adapting the Constitution to the exigency. Slavery took this view, and to a certain extent I believe the doctrine. It is truly expressed by the apothegm of Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, that Constitutions "are not made, but grow." Our Federal Constitution is definite, like a code, upon scarce any of the questions of political economy which constantly arise in a Free State. Hence the views of individuals and of sections of the country, as to their constitutionality, generally are in accordance with their supposed interests. Does anybody believe that if every State in the Union had the same interest in protecting manufactures through revenue laws as Massachusetts, that there would be such a conflict over its constitutionality every time a protective tariff is proposed in Congress? She certainly would, if human opinions are regulated solely by degrees of latitude and longitude. Then how is this question, of which the Constitution directly says nothing, to be settled? It is to be settled by the policy of the Government. And that policy depends upon whether the slave idea or the free idea obtains the legitimate possession and control of the Government. The Constitution will "grow" under the developing hand of Slavery up to its requirements, or it will remain where the Fathers left it, under other guidance. It is a race for power to control—and here begins the conflict for supremacy between opposing forces; a conflict which ever has appeared, and ever will, where there are conflicting interests. Here the battle is to the strong, and submission for the weak. The defeated party may retire with broken lance and shivered shield, to sorrow over its discomfiture. This is ever its mournful office. For more than six thousand years, the world has echoed the wail of hell's great hero:

"To be weak is to be miserable,
Suffering or doing."

States march to opportunity, and they weep or rejoice as they lose or win. This conflict, irrepressible until the controversy be settled, is going on this very hour in every Government in Europe. It is in our very midst, and all around us. What interest shall shape the public policy? In Italy, shall it be the Pope or the People? In England, shall it be the landed aristocracy and a few large aggregations of capital, or shall it be the great body of citizens who bear substantial burdens to maintain the Government? In the United States, shall it be the interest of slave labor, or the interest of free labor? The new Territories were a great prize for the one or the other. It could not be a divided possession. Slavery talked sophistically about the Constitution as it is, as it continues to talk, knowing full well that it is the Constitution to be, at which it is aiming. It met the exigency boldly—repealed the Missouri Compromise, sent armed men to take possession of the Territory, and having the Executive Government in its hands, employed all its power to wrest it permanently from Freedom. The iron glove of war was thrown at the feet of free labor, and the conflict began. Opinion met opinion, steel clashed with steel. For three years Kansas was the field for the first great, open, and bloody conflict for the supremacy of opposing ideas and systems. The Government took the Territory from Freedom and gave it to Squatter Sovereignty. The guardian of the trust was not equal to the task. Freedom wrested it back from Squatter Sovereignty. It was as fair a struggle as any struggle which is to be fought out. Slavery lost and Freedom won. Now the tactics are changed. The nationality of Slavery is demanded, and a code of intervention for Slavery, and of non-intervention for Freedom. Another gage of battle. Happily, this is to be settled by the most harmless of all weapons, noiseless as the snow flake, but here more potential than armies or navies. I tell you, gentlemen, free constitutions are growths as well as creations. How ours shall grow is the question of the hour. Grant that it is for the interest of Slavery to take this mighty wealth—the unoccupied Territories—to itself. It is equally for our interest that they be open for the development and expansion of free institutions. I will not put it upon any higher ground than material considerations. And then I say it is the mightiest stake ever played for by a free people. If Slavery wins in constitutionally appointed ways, gets and keeps control of the Government, neither you nor I will go mad out of this Union nor unite with any conspirators to overthrow it. The immortal Declaration declares our right to liberty, but I suppose that gives me as a citizen of the United States liberty to do what the laws permit. I stand by the laws, whether with me or against me, with a freeman's right to change them if I can when they are against me. I have said that the logical result of the new doctrines carries Slavery per force into every State as a principle. Not to dwell upon this, I will barely remark that there is now pending in the courts a question which, if settled adverse to Freedom, not only annihilates State sovereignty, cleaves it down to the grave a headless, lifeless trunk, but plants the institution in every Free State at the North. You remember the Lemon case which arose in this City. Eight slaves were voluntarily brought by their owner on to the soil of New-York while she had a statute declaring the servile relation dissolved by such act on her Territory. I am speaking not of comity but of sovereign right. The Courts of this State, after most exhausting argument, have decided that New-York had the constitutional power to pass and enforce her law. It now goes to the Federal Court. Virginia, the representative suitor on the one side, and New-York on the other. If the Dred Scott decision be an indication of the sentiment of the Court, it will need but a paragraph from that gowned bench to strike down all the pales and forts of personal liberty which New-York has been eighty years in erecting. "Resist the beginnings" is the motto for us. But I am keeping you too long from a banquet, compared with which mine is but as husks contrasted with the suppers of the gods. My eloquent friend who lighted the fires of his genius at the fires of a freedom, which in Europe in 1848 flamed to the heavens, which now are not smothered, but slumber in the great depths of God's Providence until the hour and the man shall come, has learned on these shores, which have welcomed him, that liberty brings her richest offerings to the shrine of genius, which, in turn, pays to liberty its homage and its worship.

SPEECH OF HON. CARL SHURZ.

Hon. CARL SHURZ, of Wisconsin, was then vociferously called for, and on his appearance greeted with a torrent of cheers and applause. Upon expressing his fear that he should tire the audience, one enthusiastic Republican cried out, "Go on, we will hear you three hours." The following is a sketch of Mr. SHURZ' remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In a contest of great principles, like that which is now agitating the country, I am little inclined to discuss the personal qualities of candidates; but, when the individual merits of a man are set up as his principal claim to the highest and most responsible office in the Republic, it is natural that we should feel obliged to examine his history and character with more than ordinary care.

It is a notorious fact that the friends of Judge DOUGLAS in the Northern States solicit the vote of the people on the ground that he has done more for the freedom of the Territories, and that he is a truer champion of free labor, and besides, a greater statesman, than any living individual. Thus a personal issue is urged upon us, and we are ready to accept it. This will be the subject of my remarks to-night. I shall not transgress the limits of propriety, but I am determined to call things by their right names.

What is it that entitles Judge DOUGLAS to the high-sounding appellation, "the Champion of Freedom," or "the greatest of living statesmen?" Is it his past career, or is it his present position? You can survey the history of this "Champion of Freedom" at a single glance. The Judge has his Free-Soil record—what Northern Pro-Slavery man has not? But there is hardly a prominent man in political life who has taken more pains than he to disclaim and apologize for his early Anti-Slavery sentiments. So we may drop this subject. What follows is more instructive.

In 1820 the Missouri compromise was framed as a sacred compact between the two sections of the Union. By virtue of that Compromise Missouri was admitted as a Slave State; and Arkansas as a Slave State; and thus the free North, as one party to the contract, paid down its price for the Slavery prohibition north of 36° 30'. Was Mr. DOUGLAS ever heard to express any doubt as to the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise so long as it served to augment the number of Slave States? It was to him as to all others, "a sacred and inviolable compact"—as sacred and inviolable as the Constitution itself; and he cursed the "ruthless hand" that would dare to break it down. When, after the Mexican war, the Territories acquired for this Union were to be organized, he was among the first and foremost who advocated the extension of the Missouri line across the whole continent. What would have been the result of that measure? In the Territories acquired from Mexico, Slavery was abolished and prohibited by local legislation, but the extension of the Missouri line was calculated to admit Slavery into all that part of it which lies south of 36° 30'. Mark well: So long as the Missouri Compromise served to introduce Slave States, he did not dream of its unconstitutionality. When, by the extension of the Missouri line, free territory could be converted into slave territory, he found it so eminently convenient, so excellent an arrangement, that he not only proposed to preserve it in its original extent, but to run it across the whole continent to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

But now the time arrives when free States are to grow up under the guaranties of the same Missouri Compromise. A new light dawns upon Judge DOUGLAS. He rises in the Senate Chamber, and asserts that the Territory north of the Missouri line can no longer be exempted from Slavery, because the exclusion of Slavery from it—the very condition on which Missouri was admitted as a Slave State—was at war with the fundamental principles of the Constitution. The same man who had cursed as ruthless the hand that would violate the Missouri Compromise, as long as that compact was beneficial to Slavery, tore it down *with his own hands* as soon as it was to serve the interests of free labor. And he is the truest "Champion of Freedom!" How wonderful a change! At the time when he proposed the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific Ocean, he was either convinced of the unconstitutionality of that Compromise, or he was not. If he was, how could he conscientiously propose the extension and perpetuation of a measure which he considered a crime against the Constitution? Were his conscience and his convictions hushed into silence by the interests of Slavery? Or if he was not, how did it come to pass that he became so suddenly convinced of that unconstitutionality the very moment that the preservation and execution of that Compromise would have advanced the interests of free labor? How did it happen that his convictions, in all their prompt and wonderful transformations, always coincided so admirably with the interests of Slavery? This is, indeed, a most astonishing coincidence, and I leave it to your sagacity to draw your conclusions.

But Mr. Douglas is still the "true Champion of Free Labor;" for it is asserted that the Nebraska bill—the same measure which breaks down the barriers to Slavery—will by that very operation introduce Free Labor into the Territories. The thing is speedily brought to a practical test. No sooner is the Nebraska bill enacted, and the Missouri restriction struck down, than Emigrant Aid Societies are organized in the Slave States, especially in Missouri, for the purpose of introducing Slavery into Kansas. The history of the Blue Lodges is familiar to you.

The speaker here gave a brief history of the contest between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties in Kansas, showing that by a series of remarkable coincidences, Mr. DOUGLAS was always found supporting the pro-slavery side.

The speaker next proceeded to expose the fallacy of Mr. DOUGLAS' famous Popular Sovereignty doctrines. The development of the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, said he, is one of the most instructive chapters in the history of our days. It shows how easily the popular mind can be obfuscated by a sophistical plausibility, and how easily correct principals are lost sight of in the confused struggle of interests and aspirations. Future generations will scrutinize with curious astonishment the history of our days, and wonder at the temporary success of so transparent a fraud. Permit me a brief digression.

Popular Sovereignty, in the true sense of the term, means the sovereignty of all individuals, so regulated by law as to protect the rights and liberties of any one against the encroachments of any other, and so organized by political institutions as to give a common expression to the collective will. Its natural basis is the equality of the rights of all men. Its natural end is the protection of all individuals in the exercise of their rights and in the enjoyment of their liberties. Hence it precludes the idea of Slavery in all its forms. Apply this true Popular Sovereignty to the Territories, and we are willing to accept it—nay, it is the very thing which we are contending for. But is this what DOUGLAS, in the Nebraska bill, contemplated? By no means. His Popular Sovereignty is based upon the assumption that one class of men has the power—has the right—to strip another class of their natural rights, and to hold them as slaves.

For argument's sake, let us follow him in his course of reasoning, and suppose the white population of the Territories had the right to hold a portion of the inhabitants as property. So, we have to lower the standard of popular sovereignty one degree! Listen to the language of the Kansas and Nebraska bill:

"It is the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

At first, one would suppose this bill gave the people of the Territories the sovereign right to introduce Slavery, provided, always, that Slavery could not go there unless introduced by a positive act of Territorial legislation. Is that what DOUGLAS' principle of Popular Sovereignty contemplated? By no means! For, according to him, a slaveholder may introduce his slave property, and thereby introduce and establish Slavery in a Territory without a positive act of Territorial legislation.

We have, therefore, to lower the standard of Popular Sovereignty another degree? One would suppose that, Slavery so being admitted at first, the people of the Territory would have at least the sovereign right to remove and exclude it by a positive act of Territorial legislation. Is that what Judge DOUGLAS' principle of Popular Sovereignty contemplated? By no means! He told you at first that this was a question to be decided by the Supreme Court, then he told you that the sovereignty of a Territory remains in abeyance, suspended in the United States; in trust for the people until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State; and, at last, after the Illinois campaign, he dropped the expression "excluding Slavery" altogether. It is significant that the attempt of the people of Nebraska and Kansas to exclude Slavery by law were promptly put down by the vetoes of the Governors of those Territories; vetoes exercised by virtue of the power conferred on the Territorial Governments by DOUGLAS' own Nebraska bill.

Thus we have descended two great steps from the true idea of Popular Sovereignty, without having reached Judge DOUGLAS' great principle; and you will perceive that the true Popular Sovereignty has already disappeared long ago. But let us lower the standard

NEWPORT IN SEPTEMBER.

Surf-Bathing, from a Practical Point of View Ye Dowager—Ye Sheperders—Laura Matilda and your Correspondent, as Ducks—Laura Matilda pronounces upon Surf-Bathing, and her Opinion is Indorsed—An Old Love and a New Song—Cold Weather, and a foreshadowing of Purgatory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, Monday, Sept. 10, 1860.

I am not aware that the beauties of surf-bathing have ever been sung by the poets. We have warrant for believing that CAMPBELL once commenced the task, but he changed his mind before the completion of the poem, and christened it "The Battle of the Baltic." Perhaps you remember the opening lines—he is evidently describing a party going down to bathe:

"It was ten of the morn by the chime,
As they drifted on their path.
There was silence deep as death;
And the boldest held his breath,
For a time.

The opening is good. The line "And the boldest held his breath"—that was when a breaker came rolling in, you know—is eminently fine and descriptive. It is really a great pity that Mr. CAMPBELL had not carried out his original idea of a surf-bath poem, to the annihilation of "The Battle of the Baltic." But the evil cannot now be remedied; a deficiency exists in literature, and your correspondent must undertake to fill it with plain prose.

First let me tell you the rules of the Beach, so that when you come here next season you may not ignorantly transgress them. Until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, if you bathe at all, you are obliged to appear in costume—the primitive attire of ADAM is not allowed. But from 1 till 3 a sort of carnival prevails, and people are permitted to bathe in their birth-day suits if they choose. This amusement, however, is principally affected by gentlemen; and you will be gratified to know that ladies never intrude on the Beach at these hours. Even strong-minded women, knowing that the Beach is common property and that women have just as much right to it as men, in this instance yield their "rights," and for a couple of hours waive all claim to the waves. After 3 o'clock the Beach is again open for drives, and bathers have then to appear in full dress. If you have ever committed any terrible sin in your life, such as reading the *Herald*, voting for BUCHANAN, or writing poetry for the *Ledger*, now is your time to make atonement therefor—a robe of sackcloth can be hired for a trifling sum—you can heap a copious shower of sand on your head by way of ashes—and the bathing itself is penance enough for a life-time.

For the fun of it we'll organize a bathing party. It shall be a very select one, comprising only the Dowager, the Shepherdess, Laura Matilda and ourselves. Laura Matilda is nervous and afraid of water, the counter-jumper is not here, so you must volunteer to keep her from drowning. It is necessary to make some little toilette arrangements prior to going into the water, and this separates our party for a few moments. Some very well-dressed people go into those bathing boxes, but a very queer looking tribe comes out. The Dowager bears striking resemblance to a superannuated fish-woman, Laura Matilda might very easily be mistaken for a young African princess, the Shepherdess looks like a SIOUX squaw, and you look like one of the pictures in BUNYAN'S *Pilgrim's Progress*. Any one could tell at a glance that the clothes were not made to order.

You gallantly take Laura Matilda's hand, and lead her ankle deep into the water. Oh, how cold it is! Further yet you advance, until—as Laura Matilda delicately expresses it—the water is above your "limbs," but no change for the better is noticeable in the temperature. Ah, here comes a breaker—kerchouse—*Laura!* MATILDA!! DON'T!!! The young lady has thrown her arms around your neck, and down you both go. Silence, for a moment, reigns supreme. You come to the surface blowing like a porpoise, and smothering profanity, your ears full of sand, your mouth full of sea-weed, and your stomach full of salt water. You feel around for Laura Matilda, determined, in the first moment of your wrath, to hold her head under water for a few minutes, and put an effectual stop to any matrimonial alliance with the counter-jumper. On seeing the dilapidated condition in which that young lady is, however, you relent. Her side-curls are washed away, she has lost a slipper—she *would* wear slippers—and has torn her trowsers badly. You assist her to the shore, and she disappears in one of the bathing boxes. Now, if you've swallowed salt water enough for one day, we'll sit down and watch the other bathers—it is much better to be a looker on than a participant.

Behold the dowager.—firmly impressed with the conviction that it is her duty to bathe: she tries to enjoy it, and tumbles and rolls about like a Cachalot whale. But the Dowager stands about as much chance in the surf as an old-fashioned Dutch ship, with a broad poop and high quarter galleries, would in a Cape Horn gale. See: a swell takes her under the counter; there she goes, on her beam-ends, and now she's beached, fairly beached, by Jove! Now you know why she didn't bring her daughters here—not for the world would she have the swells take such liberties with the "girls."

And the shepherdess! What a queer-looking shepherdess it is—what a limp-looking shepherdess! Did you ever see such a wondrous "sea-change" before? No hoops, no curls, no jaunty little hat, no anything, in fact. She guesses that we are quizzing her, and is probably aware that the peculiar style of dress she is now wearing does not set off her figure to advantage, especially when wet. That wasn't a meteor which shot past you to disappear in a bathing-box—it was the shepherdess; those are her footprints on the beach. Rural Simplicity *may* have small feet; but they certainly make large tracks in the sand. The dowager hauled out for repairs some time ago. While the ladies are dressing, we can turn our lorgnette at the other bathers.

That portly old gentleman is a bishop, but he wouldn't like to appear in the pulpit in such canonicals. The unclerical-looking figure near to him is the pastor of an up-town church—he strikes out manfully enough in the surf. If he'd only throw half the vigor into his sermons that he does into his swimming, his congregation would be benefitted thereby. Those two heads, just visible beyond the line of breakers, belong to a Jersey oysterman and his Dulcinea. You needn't be afraid of their drowning,—brine is their natural element, and I'll venture to say they are as well supplied with scales as shad. Little Louise, there, does not cut a bad figure by any means. In fact a right good-looking girl looks well in anything, and never appears ridiculous. Her red trousers give her an exceedingly picturesque appearance, and when she charges upon a breaker *en Zouave*, she looks so confounded pretty that you half wish the billows would drown her a little, so that you might have the pleasure of rushing to her assistance and bearing her in your arms to the shore. Rich old father would probably come forward, in Old Bowery style, check-book in one hand and daughter in the other: "She is your's; take her, my boy, and be happy; draw on me at sight. God bless you both!"

But here are our ladies. Now tell me, Laura Matilda, upon your word and honor, what you think of surf-bathing. It is'nt nice, eh! and you say so emphatically. Good! The bride-to-be of the counter-jumper has said one sensible thing this season. Record it! I tell you what, young lady, surf-bathing will do very well for young ducks and Newfoundland dogs, and for trim-built little Venuses who can breast the billows like pilot-boats; but for old Dowagers and Laura Matildas, and shepperdesses who affect rural simplicity, and elderly newspaper correspondents subject to bronchitis, it is not quite the thing. Is not this your private opinion, expressed publicly and at length? And Laura Matilda says it is.

In a previous letter I think I mentioned to you something about a little glove. By a singular dispensation of Providence, the lady who once wore that glove is now in Newport; but she could'nt wear it now—not by a wide stretch. With the assistance of the fever and ague she has managed to shake off her husband and two children; it would have been well had she further improved the opportunity by shaking off a few pounds of superfluous flesh. She is not very, *very* fat, but still it would tire her to walk up stairs, and your correspondent would not like to carry her.

We met the other evening at a party. She said it was long since we had partied—I don't think she meant to pun—and I said it was. She said that time brought changes, and I said it did. She remembered that I used to have a facility for rhyme—a fatal facility—and asked if I couldn't turn out some verses on this interesting occasion; and I said I could. This is

WHAT YOUR CORRESPONDENT WROTE.

It is long, love, since we parted,
It was Summer-time, you know;
And the one was broken-hearted—
It was *very* long ago.

We have met, but day is dying,
The trees their bare arms beat;
And the hopes of youth are lying
With the blossoms at my feet.

Shall we roam as oft together
We have roamed in days gone by,
When the dew was on the heather,
And the stars were in the sky?

Oh! we'll trouble not the fountain,
For the Winter reigneth now;
And the snows lie on the mountain,
Like the time-rifts on my brow;

And that rose-leaf—you remember
How you crushed it long ago?—
It has perished with December,
And is buried in the snow.

It seemed to me she was fishing, and I had no desire to bite. The bait was by no means so tempting as it was some years ago. One glove is enough for a life-time. I had no inclination for a pair. Besides, it is a luxury and an advantage to be broken-hearted. It is an excuse for all kinds of dissipation and not paying your tailor's bills. It excites the sympathy of young ladies in no small degree. When the conversation turns upon æsthetical subjects, to heave a long sigh as though your bellows was out of order, and to say that in your heart-urn the ashes of roses alone remain, from which no phœnix can arise save that principle of universal love whose foundation is in charity to all of man and half of womankind—to do that thing excites interest.

It was a stretch of imagination to talk of snow and ice in September, but yesterday morning it was certainly cold enough for either or both. There was a loud ringing for blankets, and later in the day a general packing of trunks. Your correspondent intends to go to "Purgatory" to-morrow morning, and then to start for New-York. I by no means mean to intimate that New-York is Paradise and that it is necessary to go to "Purgatory" before reaching it. It is to a famous rocky eminence, called Purgatory, that allusion is made. There is also a classical piece of ground known as The Rock, whereon the Devil killed the Squaw, of which the TIMES must have a description and a history. A description and a history you shall have unless it freezes. Till then, *vale*. C. H. W.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Increasing Circulation of New-York and other Papers in Baltimore—"Uncle Sam" Outdone—The Newspaper Agency Business—The Sunday Law Rigidly Enforced—Col. Lumsden, of the New-Orleans "Picayune"—Political Matters—Rumored Duel—The Great Eastern—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860.

It is surprising to see what a revolution there has been in the great newspaper system within a few years past. Our own city has participated in its progress to a wonderful extent. The old mode of journalism which existed here and elsewhere, throughout the United States—more especially in large cities—has given way to an entirely new one. Enterprises are now exhibited by editors and publishers, which, in former days, would have seemed miraculous. Indeed, I have no doubt that this spirit of progress, thus manifested, has been mainly instrumental in emulating other important enterprises. Men read, and saw, and caught up the spirit herein made apparent. They had before them daily practical evidences, showing what energy, when properly directed, could do. Success attended it, and, if triumphant in one case, it might be equally so in another.

Only a few years ago it was an unusual thing to see daily newspapers anywhere outside the localities of their immediate publication, except those taken by regular subscribers, who had them forwarded by mail. Special expresses, and facilities such as are now in use, were then scarcely to be met with. Slow coaches and old fogyisms of governmental monopoly, were considered sacred, irreproachable. We were obliged to bide their time as well for fresh news as newspapers, packages, and other articles of transportation. We scarcely knew what a week, a month, six months, or a year would bring forth. Like crabs, working under obsolete ideas, our progress was backward. We lingered to see who could be furthest behind. Now, how different? What a change has come o'er the spirit of our dream! "Uncle Sam," if I may so familiarly call him has, to some extent, broken the shackles that bound him to slow coaches, slow cars, lumbering wagons, mud roads, and turnpikes, substituting steam iron pathways, ocean steam navigation, and lightning through the instrumentality of telegraphs. Though yet heavy and dull, comparatively speaking, he has far outstripped his former self, and become, as it were, a new man. Private enterprise, ever on the wing, competing with its own inherent energy, is still his forerunner. We find it first in nearly all things, and emulous of accommodating, ever prompt, faithful and reliable. The great express system, established and ramified in various forms throughout our country, of which the Adams Express forms a part, is at our doors, our offices, our warehouses and places of business, whilst the broad-shouldered relative above cognomened is asleep, or in the dim distance. By these modes of transportation we now find the NEW-YORK TIMES and other journals scattered broadcast throughout ours and other towns and cities, doing their good work towards supplying intellectual food. All this, too, is the result of enterprises separate from and independent of the old mode in which things were done. Within a few years past Baltimore has furnished striking examples in this respect. Now on almost every prominent corner of our streets, and in the various periodical establishments, the NEW-YORK TIMES and other daily journals published elsewhere throughout the United States, embracing also the Provinces and reaching even to the Old World, can be conveniently found for sale. They have become a regular article of traffic. Men of capital, talent, energy and fine business qualities are engaged in the trade which proves lucrative and respectable. A case in point is within visual range as I now write. M. H. UMBAUGH, Esq., who for several years was editor and proprietor of the *Cotton Plant*, has a public stand at the corner of North and Baltimore streets, where, long before the mail is assorted, the TIMES and other New-York papers can be had only a few hours after their publication. Mr. UMBAUGH is not only an old editor, but a lawyer of fine talents. He fought his way through the Mexican War, is a good citizen, and now does a lucrative business, having already secured a publication dépôt. On each corner opposite to him are similar establishments. It is surprising to see the number of New-York papers they sell. Besides these transient sales, they are regularly served to daily subscribers in all parts of the city. As with Baltimore, so is it, I presume, with other cities elsewhere in our domain. I have no doubt that, ere long, in the onward march of progress, we shall have, by Extraordinary Express, your daily journals circulated in our midst before breakfast, simultaneous with their issue at home. Such a triumph is altogether within range of possibility.

Col. KANE, Chief Marshal of the Police, seems determined to enforce the Sunday law upon our citizens. It prohibits all manner of work, trading, bartering, &c., on the Sabbath, excepting such things as are considered works of necessity or mercy. Apothecaries, barbers, bakers, milkmen, ginger-pop and mineral-water venders are about the only parties exempt. Of those who seem now obliged to work on Sunday are printers. Whether they—poor devils—will be excused is a matter altogether dependent upon the problem whether Col. KANE is inclined to make fish of one and flesh of another. This coercive piety I have but little faith in, but if any class of sinners extant deserve time for church-going it is typos, who, to get out a paper on Monday morning, are now obliged to work all Sunday. Cigar stores, lager-bier saloons, Hebrew establishments and all such are closed. Not even a julip or pinch of snuff can now be purchased on Sunday, in one of our hotels or elsewhere, without risking certain penalties. There is such a thing as running matters "into the ground." We have, however, upon our statutes some old laws which for a long time were considered obsolete. The mode thus rigidly adopted may finally cause their expurgation. Better not have laws than have them disrespected. I hope the Colonel will not cease until he tests whether printers can be forgiven for violating the Lord's day by sticking types, and all others unlawfully employed.

Col. LUMSDEN, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, lost on the steamer *Lady Elgin*, was in our city twice during the Summer. I knew him well. A noble heart has ceased to beat in his demise. His wife was a Baltimore lady. A. M. HOLBROOK, his partner, paid me a visit a few days ago, on returning from a Summer trip to Europe. He had scarcely reached home before hearing of the sad fate of Mr. LUMSDEN, wife and son.

Political matters are growing quite excited. The Union Party are running up poles and flags in all directions. Maryland is theirs beyond all question. The Douglas wing of Democracy, so far as that party is concerned here, has the inside track. BRECKINRIDGE'S friends are without hope. In local matters there will be but two parties—the Reformers and Unionists—and my impression is the latter will triumph. The Union nomination for Mayor lies between CHAS. M. KEYSER, CORNELIUS W. LEARY, and WM. PRICE. As I have before said, it will require a strong man to beat Mr. BROWN, the Reform nominee. Very many Unionists will support him, unless an equally good selection is made on the other side.

The Republicans are very sanguine of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. They do not pretend, however, to make much of a demonstration in Maryland. Not being able to carry the State, they are content to remain organized and make a fair show. New recruits are but little encouraged. It might prove annoying to those who braved the brunt, and lead off some time ago, to have too many expectants for office. WM. GUNNISON, who made so much fuss here and at Chicago, putting forth his claims as an original Republican, I understand has been entirely repudiated.

The difficulty which existed some time ago between Col. WHITELEY, editor of the *Clipper* and Mayor MCPHAIL, has not come to a head. No duel is now apprehended.

Our people are quite hopeful of the *Great Eastern* making her regular trips hereafter to the waters of the Chesapeake, landing at Hampton and Annapolis Roads.

Rev. FRANK S. EVANS, one of the editors and proprietors of the Baltimore *Patriot*, publicly announces his intention to vote for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

Business is active, with good prospects of a large Fall trade. Money abundant and easy. Stocks firm. XENOPHON.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

The Statue to Commodore Perry—Its Inauguration—The Mock Battle—Scenes and Incidents.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860.

Cleveland was yesterday the scene of an imposing and stirring military and civic display. It was occasioned by the forty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, and the inauguration of a beautiful white marble statue of the hero, Commodore PERRY, in Monument Park—a lovely square of ten or twelve acres in the very heart of the city, and shaded by noble old elms and maples. The statue has occupied, for two years or more, the undivided labors and thoughts of the well-known sculptor, WILLIAM WALCUTT, who is a native of Columbus, Ohio, but at present a resident of New-York City. The statue is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the crowning effort of his genius.

The streets of Cleveland, at an early hour of the morning, began to assume a cheerful and holiday appearance. Every avenue leading into the city was thronged with a miscellaneous crowd of pedestrians, equestrians and vehicles, not only of the most modern, but antique styles. At 11 o'clock the procession formed on Euclid-street, and moved thence up Perry to Prospect-street, down Prospect to Erie-street, down Erie to Lake-street, down Lake-street to Ontario-street, up Ontario-street to St. Clair-street, down St. Clair-street to Water-street, up Water to Superior-street, up Superior-street to the public square, where the ceremonies of the inauguration took place. Along the whole route the procession marched through a throng of human beings; every tree, balcony, and house-top was black with spectators. It was one hour in passing the point from which your correspondent viewed it.

Among the distinguished guests were GOV. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, who occupied a conspicuous position in GOV. DENNISON'S carriage; GEORGE BANCROFT, the orator of the day; DR. VINTON and MRS. VINTON, of New-York, a daughter of Com. PERRY; DR. PERRY and family, of Natchez; Lieut. M. C. PERRY, U. S. N., of Morristown, N. J.

Among the survivors of the battle were DR. USHER PARSONS, Acting-Surgeon of the flag-ship of the fleet, who gave a very interesting description of the incidents of the battle; STEPHEN CHAMPLIN, sailing-master, now a Post-Captain, and resident of Buffalo. A large platform on the square was occupied by the Governors of Ohio and Rhode Island, with their staffs; the Rhode Island Legislature, old soldiers, and a large number of other invited guests, among whom we observed several Federal Judges.

After an eloquent and impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. PERRY, Mr. WALCUTT advanced, amid profound silence, to unfold the Stars and Stripes which enveloped the figure. When it was revealed to their sight, the vast crowd gave expression to their delight in long and enthusiastic applause. When quiet was restored, Mr. WALCUTT came forward, and thanked the multitude in a short speech.

Mayor SENTER, on behalf of the city, in a brief and appropriate address, accepted the statue. Music by Dodworth's Band occupied a short interval, after which came the oration by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, followed by stirring reminiscences of the battle by Dr. PARSONS. After a song by Mr. DODGE, the crowd adjourned to the high banks overlooking the lake. Steamboats, yachts, and all manner of anomalous water-craft, gay with fluttering flags and streamers, dotted the gently-rippled bosom of old Erie, from the shore almost to the edge of the horizon, their decks animate with spectators anxious to witness the great spectacle of the occasion, "The Mock Battle." Eleven vessels were engaged in the two squadrons. Capt. CHAMPLIN commanded the representatives of the United States, and Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, of Hudson, who was taken prisoner by PERRY in the original conflict, assumed the command of the British fleet. The vessels were manned by the Cleveland Artillery companies, who displayed an aptitude for the aqeous element quite unusual in "land-lubbers." Last night a reception was given at the Angier House by Gov. SPRAGUE. It was attended by the *élite* and beauty of the city.

To-day a grand military review takes place at the Perry Encampment. A gorgeous display is anticipated.

The hospitality of the good citizens of Cleveland has been most liberally and pleasantly extended to all who would accept of it. The fine residences, for which the city is so distinguished, were thrown open, and large detachments of strangers have been quartered in almost every one.

A regatta is also to be one feature of to-day's programme. NORTHWEST.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CASS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.

SIR: I received some time since, your letter written on behalf of the Committee associated with you, inviting me to attend the ceremonies which will mark the inauguration of the statue of Commodore PERRY, which the citizens of Cleveland design to erect in honor of his memory. I have delayed an answer till this time in the hope that I might be able to be present upon that interesting occasion. But finding myself disappointed, I have to express to you my regret at being compelled to be absent, and at the same time to assure you that I fully participate in those generous sentiments which led to this manifestation of public gratitude. The day and the deed you meet to commemorate will forever occupy one of the brightest pages in the history of our country.

Your reference to my position at the period of the battle renders it proper that I should recall the circumstance to which you refer. I was not, as you suppose, "the Commanding General of the Western Frontier." Gen. HARRISON had been called to that arduous situation, and well were its duties fulfilled by him. I was under his command as a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, and had been stationed for some time at Seneca, on the Sandusky River, where the troops destined for the invasion of Canada were assembled, with a view of ulterior operations when the proper moment for action should arrive. Not long before the engagement, I accompanied Gen. HARRISON on a visit to Com. PERRY, then with his fleet near Put-in Bay, in order to concert with him such measures as it might be necessary mutually to adopt. It was determined that in consequence of the lateness of the season, if the British fleet did not make its appearance soon, the army should be put in motion within a short time, and cross the upper part of the lake in open boats, without awaiting the result of a naval conflict. In conformity with this resolution, Gen. HARRISON marched from Seneca with a portion of the army, for the mouth of the Portage River, the point selected for embarkation, about the 10th of September, 1813, but before any intelligence of the battle had been received. He left me in command of the main body of the army. His movements and designs are indicated in the following extract of his letter to Gen. ARMSTRONG, then Secretary of War, dated "Head-quarters, mouth of Portage River, on Lake Erie, 15th September, 1813," which I have caused to be copied from the original report:

SIR: You will have been informed from the letter of Commodore PERRY to the Secretary of the Navy of the brilliant naval victory obtained by him, and the capture of the whole of the enemy's flotilla on this lake. I arrived here the day before yesterday with a part of the troops from Seneca Town, and this morning Gen. CASS has brought on the remainder. Gov. SHELBY has also arrived with his militia. We are busily engaged in embarking the stores and artillery, and by the day after to-morrow the whole will be afloat. Gen. MCARTHUR will join me the day after, at the Bass Islands, with the troops from Fort Meigs, and on the following night, if the weather permit, we shall sail for the Canada shore. * * *

Towards evening on the 12th of September an express reached the camp at Seneca bringing the first news of the brilliant victory in which we felt so deep an interest. He was conducted to my tent, and delivered to me a packet of dispatches. Among these were a letter for the Secretary of the Navy, and another for the Commanding-General. The latter I opened and read with feelings it were vain to attempt to describe. It contained the memorable annunciation that the battle had been fought and the victory won, in those imperishable words which I need not repeat, for they are everywhere engraved upon the American heart.

The intelligence was immediately communicated to the troops, and those who were present, and are now living, can alone appreciate the joyful emotions with which it was received. It was not only gratifying to their national pride as a great naval victory, but it secured to them a safe passage across the Lake to the enemy's shore. The manifestations of this feeling exhibited upon that occasion are vividly impressed upon my memory. I am, dear, Sir,

Very respectly, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

THE DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN

Names of the Lost and Saved—Incidents of the Wreck—Strange Presentiments—Reception of the Sad News in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee papers of the 10th bring additional details of the wreck of the *Lady Elgin*.

The *Sentinel* gives the following list of lost and saved, the latter being designated by an asterisk:

Arnold George; a man and wife from Washington; *a deck hand from Chicago, name unknown; *a woman saved at Evanstown, without clothing, name unknown.

Bishop Harry and Augustus; Barry, Captain of Union Guards; Burns, deputy sheriff; Burns, Michael and Welland; Burtel, Michael; *Boyd, Frank; Boesenberg, Fred, city band; Balfin, Thos.; Burns, Fanny; Bulger sisters, Black Hugh, Blatz Mrs. Helen, Bohan Thos., Birmingham Cornelius, Barron Mrs., supposed to be on board; *Bios Philip, City Band; *Beverung Chas., *Buchan Jerome, *Bisbert Albert, *Burke Ed., *Beman, William, Milwaukee.

Corcoran John, Cosgrove James, Cosgrove John, *Cook Jacob, Fond du Lac; Conley Patrick and James, Commonfort R. E., *Caryl H. G., Clerk of the *Elgin*; Casper Frank, Ceefer Mr., *Crilly J. J., Alderman; Collins J. H., Churchill George, Churchill William H., Curtin Elizabeth, *Connor M., *Chase ——, *Cummings Mr., Chicago; Corbitt Alex., *Cook Jacob, Fond du Lac; *Cother Jerry, Chicago; Chamberlain Frank, Cook Mrs. Jane, Fond du Lac; Cook Elizabeth Miss, Fond du Lac.

Downer Sam. A., Delany John and wife, Dooley Martin, Downer D., Donner Hannah, Domeavan Margaret, *Devers, policeman; Delany, policeman; Dwyer M., Dwyer Helen, Devers Mr., city band; *Dempsey Robert, *Durand Thos., *Devassky Fred, Milwaukee; *Davis Geo., first mate, Chicago; *Doyle John, Milwaukee; *De Frosky Frank, Milwaukee; *Davis George, first mate; *Duffey Wm., Milwaukee; *Dunns W. A., Milwaukee; *Danes W. A., Chicago; *Davies W. A., *Duffey William, and daughter lost, Dilersick M.

Everts, Chicago; Eviston, Mrs., Englehearst, Mr., Brewer; *Eviston, J. W. and lady; Eichorn, G.; *Ellsworth; Eviston, Thos. H.; *Eviston, Martin; *Edwards, Wm.; *Ellywood; *Ellis, Mary; *Ellood, W., Milwaukee.

*Fred, a boy, name unknown; Eelker Vincent; Fanning Catharine and Elizabeth, Fahey, Constable; *Furlong Geo., Foley Paul and son, Fitzgerald Patrick, Fitzgerald Mr. and lady, Fitzgerald Morris, *Ford ——.

Grady Michael, Granville; Gardner H. C., Gannon Margaret, Gannon P., Goetz Mr., *Gone Robert, Chicago; Gunnison H. W., *Gardiner H. E., *Gurdon Mr., *Grear Robert, *Gilmore Dennis, Gillmore John, Milwaukee.

Hayes Wm., Hall, E., Aurora, Ill.; *Hobart J. C., *Hayes Margaret; *Herbert J. C.; Hayes Wm., Haskett James; Hanley Mathew and sister; HappyWm. M., Pittsfield, Mass.; Hoye Mrs.; Horrigan Michael; Hanno T. C., Hamierer F.; *Haeppner Frederick; *Hanley Wm. *Hartcliff Lieut., U. S. A., Mackinac.

Ingram Herbert, Boston, England.

*Jervis J., Jervis Mrs., Johnson Mary E., *Johnson Charles, *Jacobson J. C., New-York.

Korb ——, Keegan Martin and family, King Robert and wife, Kelly John, Keefer John, Jr., Katen Fred, *Keogh Thomas, Koumarek —— three brothers, Keogh Agnes, *Kehoe Bridget, *Kittemeyer Fred, *Kennedy Thomas, *Kinsella William, *Kingsley Isaac, of Milwaukee; Kilroy James, wife and child.

Lawrence Otto, wife saved; Leyden Amelia, Lynch B., Lowther Ed., Lumsden Col. and family.

Mallon E., Monohan Mr., daughter and son; McCormick Frank, McGarry Hugh, Murphy Michael, McGrath M., *Mallon Ed., McLanden John, *Murphy T., *McGlone Adam, Mathews Miss, Martin Joseph, McGraw Richard, *Miller John, Murphy Miss, Murphy Wm., McCaige Jas., *Moots Mr. Wm., Malone Jas., Monahan ——, daughter and son; Monahan Kate, McGrath Mary, *Mills W., Ohio; McGraw ——, *Millard John H., *May Charles, *Miller Wm., *Maher Patrick, McMahon Jas., *McCauley John, *McLinden John, *Miller Edward, *Murray John, *Myers Patrick, *McCoslen T., of Milwaukee; McKay M., newsboy; McDonough P., McLath Nicholas, *McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs., lost; *Murray John, *Maher Patrick, fireman, Chicago.

Newcomb Minnie, Nevlin Tom, *Nickols J., *Nickols Christian, city band; Norton George, Racine.

*O'Niel John, *O'Brien Timothy, family lost; O'Grady John, *O'Leary Daniel, family lost; *O'Brien John, Milwaukee; Oakley George F., O'Brien John, O'Brien Mary, O'Grady Mrs. John, O'Hearn Patrick and two sisters, O'Niel Tom.

Patterson Albert, Pierce A. M., Plankington Eli, Parsons M., Phillips W., saloon-keeper, Parsons Henry, Fentony James, Town Clerk of Granville; *Pritchard Thos., Parsons, J., Pomeroy Wm., Pollard John, *Parks George.

Quail ——, Rooney a son of the auctioneer, Rice Mr., policeman, wife and child, Ryan John, * Rollins Frank, *Rhodee Jerome B. wife lost, * Rossiter John, Ring Robert and wife, * Rivers Frank, * Rice Mr., steward, Roster John, * Regan John, * Rowan Martin, Rapp Mr., Roper John, Rogers Edward, * Rogers James, * Rossiter John, * E. J. Power, of Milwaukee.

*Seiger William, *Snyder Frederick, Milwaukee; *Simmons William, Chicago; *Shea Thomas, *Sheahy Thomas, *Rugee two brothers, Sheenan Thomas, wife and two children; *Sivyer William, Milwaukee; Smith James, Skowich ——, Schmidt, Schecker Henry, Smith W. G., Seuftleben H., Street ——, Jr., Scollan James, Stern M., Schroder John, Smith W. G., Milwaukee.

Terlin James, of Chicago; Townsend Milton.

*Updyke Lyman.

Neale James.

Warner Edward, Waters Miss, Watosa, name unknown; Week Martha, Week, Lena, Welsh Patrick, Ward Mary, Wilson E., Waegli Samuel, Weiskopp P. F., *Westlake Edward, Weaver Michael, *Winslow E., *Walsh P., Milwaukee; *White Edward, fireman, Chicago; *Waldo Mr., of Lake Superior; Wilson William, of Milwaukee.

Young John.

The Cincinnatti *Gazette* says:

"But it is not alone upon persons of more than local reputation that the blow has descended. WM. GARTH, Esq., of Bourbon County, Kentucky, who, with his wife and his two sisters, is numbered among the lost of the *Lady Elgin*, deserves more than a passing notice. For several years he occupied, with much benefit to the institution, with great credit to himself, the mathematical chair at Georgetown College. Endowed with a competent fortune, and combining a thorough knowledge of agricultural science, with a practical skill attained by few, he settled on a farm near Paris, where he resided until the fatal journey was undertaken, beloved by his friends and recognized by all as a judicious counselor, an upright and benevolent man and patriotic citizen. Modest in the extreme, none but himself were unconscious of his merits. He had not passed the meridian of life when, with his companion and two sisters just arrived at early womanhood, he was called away."

Among those who perished were several who occupied positions of prominence in Milwaukee, but as their names were given yesterday we need not recall them here. Mr. FREDERICK HOPPER, of that city, who was saved, is a brother of Mr. ALFRED HOPPER, of the Gas Commissioner's office in Cincinnati.

The *Democrat* says of the reception of the sad news in Milwaukee:

"Of the hundreds who have been lost, we presume full two-thirds, if not three-fourths, were residents of this city. Never before has the city been so stirred. God grant it may never be again by a similar occurrence. The great calamity was uppermost in every mind and overshadowed all things else. Gov. SEWARD came on the Lake Shore train on Saturday night at midnight, but while thousands were present and excited, not once did we hear SEWARD'S name mentioned. Even prominent politicians of his friends confessed they had forgotten his intended arrival. We mention this only to place in strong light the overshadowing cloud which hung over us.

The telegraph was entirely unable to meet the wants of the anxious and excited crowds, although taxed to its utmost. The trains as they came from the south, were so besieged by excited multitudes that passengers found it difficult to get from the cars, and we noticed an instance when force had to be used to clear a way. Those who were saved, when they arrived although weak and exhausted, were at once surrounded by anxious crowds, who with great difficulty could be restrained from pressing upon and injuring them. Carriages containing the rescued were clung to and clambered upon so that drivers found it difficult to proceed with their loads. All this was less of curiosity to see the rescued than hopes to hear from those whose fate was uncertain. Reporters of the Press who have been at the scene of the accident, were surrounded and the details of the news eagerly gleaned.

The excitement of the crowds, the alternations of hope, fear, despair, &c., expressing themselves in lamentations or congratulation, may be imagined, but may not be described. And yet while we write, forty hours after the disaster, the anxiety continues; changed, however, from any hopes or connection with the living, to the finding of the dead, reports of which are being received.

Probably, by this calamity, when its full extent shall be known, not less than 200 persons have been suddenly taken from our midst. There are many heads or prominent members of families, and hence the sufferers are to be numbered almost by thousands."

The Chicago *Times* of Tuesday says:

"Many evidences of the awful disaster on our lake are crowding to our shores. The bodies of numbers of the unfortunate passengers of the *Lady Elgin* have been drifted by the winds and waves to land, and are being recovered by our citizens. Up to yesterday afternoon there had been over thirty bodies picked up, and the Coroner was holding inquests over the remains. Large numbers of the cattle which were thrown overboard have also drifted to land, and are now lining our shores. Does not prudence require of our authorities to take some steps to have these bodies disposed of, also, for the sake of the living?"

Innumerable statements of the individual passengers on the *Lady Elgin*, and many sad incidents of the last scenes are narrated. They add nothing material to our previous knowledge of the calamity.

The drummer-boy of the Milwaukee Light Guard was saved by means of his drum. He had presence of mind sufficient to whittle a plug and close the air-vent, then lashing the drum to his shoulders he trusted himself to the waves. The drum supported him, and also four others who seized hold of it; but these, one after another, dropped off. The drum carried the boy nearly ashore, when by some means the head was burst in and it filled with water. The boy abandoned it, and seizing a fragment of the wreck, succeeded in reaching the shore. The drum afterwards came ashore, and was returned to the boy whose life it had saved.

The trunks of Col. LUMSDEN and wife were found on Sunday, hidden in a hay-stack, near Evanston, Mich., on the premises of a Dutchman. They had been broken open and rifled; but the officers, by displaying great decision, succeeded in recovering the larger part of their contents.

The bar-keeper of the boat was known to have had with him several thousand dollars in bills and specie. His trunk was found in the possession of THOMAS and RUSSELL, two residents of Evanston, and they were arrested on suspicion of having broken it open and robbed it.

On the announcement to the Board of Trade of Chicago, on Monday morning, that the farm of Capt. JACK WILSON, of the *Lady Elgin*, was incumbered to the amount of $1,500, it was proposed that one-half the sum be raised there and the balance in Buffalo. The members got up a subscription list, and in less than half an hour over five hundred dollars had been subscribed.

Some singular instances of presentiment are told. The most striking the Milwaukee *Sentinel* relates. It says:

"We have the following from the lips of the parties well known in this city, and whose characters are sufficient guarantee of its truthfulness. The lady had retired on Friday night as usual. Her husband came home at 10 and retired also. About 2 o'clock the wife woke the husband up in the midst of the storm. He found her sitting up in bed the picture of terror, but unable to give expression to her feelings. The husband asked her earnestly what was the matter, and she finally replied that she did not know, but *there was something dreadful happening*. He then rallied her and laughed at her terrors, attributing them to the violence of the storm. But the same undefinable impression of something dreadful clung to her, and they finally got up, (the husband supposing her to be sick,) and they spent the rest of the night in their parlor. In the morning they both came to the conclusion that it was the effects of a nightmare, until the astounding intelligence reached them. It is somewhat singular too that the family had no relatives or near friends on the ill-fated vessel.

THE VESSEL.

The Buffalo *Republic* says: "The New-York papers are printing what purports to be a history of this unfortunate steamer, saying she was a Canadian built vessel, and before the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway used to carry the mail on the North shore of the Lakes. All this is entirely erroneous. The Grand Trunk Railway terminates on the St. Clair River, and its completion did not interfere with any postal arrangements. The *Elgin* was built in this city by Messrs. BIDWELL & BANTER, in 1851, for Capt. GIL APPLEBY. She was 1,037 tons burthen, side wheels, low-pressure steam-engine. Her engine and boilers were taken out of a steamer in New-York called the *Cleopatra*, that was built for a filibustering or a slave-trading company, to navigate the Cuban Coast. The steamer was seized by Government, and the boilers and engines taken out and sold to Capt. APPLEBY. Her boilers were after the first year she came out thoroughly repaired and almost built over new. Her upper works or cabin were the same that was on the *A. D. Patchin*, that was wrecked at Skilagalee, and the silver ware and much of the furniture also. Her hull was considered at the time she was built a staunch piece of workmanship, but she was always called a patched up steamboat. Her original cost was $96,000. She was several years in the Chicago trade from this city, and when the Collingwood route opened was for two years engaged between Chicago and Collingwood. For the last three years she has been engaged in the route from Chicago to Lake Superior. The *Lady Elgin* has never proved a profitable boat to any of her owners, and it is said Capt. APPLEBY sold her because "she was an unlucky boat." No serious disaster has ever occurred to her until this fatal calamity. She was well supplied with life-preservers, and from a gentleman who was aboard of her on her last trip to Mackinaw, we heard there were some 32,000 feet of pine plank life-preservers, rigged with rope, piled away on the upper cabin. She was rated when last insured as B No. 1, and had policies to the amount of $24,000 on her in the following offices: Security, $4,000; Republic, $2,500; Ætna, $5,000; North Western, $4,500; Home, $4,000; Phœnix, $4,000. Total, $24,000.

FROM KANSAS.

Reality of the Drought—Severity of the Dry Season—Distress of the People.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Sept.

and Toledo was also strong, and a large sale was at one time had for Galena and Chicago at 80 ₱ cent., although subsequently ¼ ₱ cent. lower at the Second Board. Burlington and Quincy brought 92@92½ ₱ cent., and Reading sold to a considerable extent at 48@48½ ₱ cent. at the early Board. The State Stocks were weaker on Missouri Sixes, while in Railway Bonds the demand was fair and at firm rates. The Chicago and Northwest Seconds sold up to 36 ₱ cent.; 69 was again bid for Mississippi and Missouri Land Mortgage, and 99 paid for Illinois Central Construction Mortgage.

After a spirited business at the Second Board this afternoon, the general Share market closed somewhat irregular. New-York Central, which had been done as high as 88 ₱ cent., buyer five days, on the printed sales, fell off to 87⅞@87⅝, while Erie and Rock Island were wanted at the top rates of the day, 30⅛ ₱ cent. for the former, and 82½ ₱ cent. for Rock Island. Hudson was also very firm at 62@62½, and Illinois Central Scrip 88½@88½ cash, and 89½, buyer 60 days. Michigan Central improved on the first week's traffic in September, the return showing an improvement of 25 ₱ cent. on last season, and sales were made as high as 72 ₱ cent., the closing quotation being 71½@71⅞. The following were the final figures for the leading shares compared with yesterday afternoon.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.		Wednesday.	Thursday.
Central	87⅜	87⅝	Galena	79⅝	79⅝
Erie	29⅞	30⅛	Rock Island	80¾	82⅝
Hudson	60⅝	62	Mich. Central	71¾	71⅝
Panama	126½	126½	Mich. South'n	23¾	23
Pacific	81¾	83	Toledo	47⅝	48⅛
Reading	47⅞	48⅛	Illinois Cen	88	88⅜

There is increased ease to-day in the offers of Money, at call, at 7 ₱ cent., and a number of the Stock firms declined to pay the full rate owing to the comparatively moderate nature of their wants. The Discount Brokers were prepared to take very prime 60-day acceptances at ½ ₱ cent. below this rate. The general appearance of the market has improved for the borrower this week, though the change scarcely yet authorizes a lower quotation, as the rule, than 7 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges continue somewhat unsettled, particularly on merchant bills. The Bankers accept 109⅜, and in some instances, for round amounts, 109½ ₱ cent on London. We hear of the receipt of about $250,000 in Mexican silver from New-Orleans this week, mostly by express.

The steamship *Asia*, at this port at noon to-day, brought one day later news from London, to Saturday afternoon, Sept. 1. The advices are of rather better harvest weather and easier terms for discounts, the out-door negotiations being a fraction below the Bank of England figure. The Bank had accumulated $1,165,000 in Bullion during the week. In regard to American Securities, we learn that the latest sales of Illinois Central was at 14 discount, leaving off 14½, buyers. The circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE reports:

"The market for American Securities has been, since our last, very firm; the disposition to invest in them continues to increase. Illinois Shares have moved less rapidly than for some weeks previous; they have, however, advanced 3 ₱ cent. The transactions in Erie Bonds have been quite unimportant. In Shares there has been more business within the last few days, and the market entirely cleared of all offering at 28. There is a fair inquiry for Michigan Central and New-York Central Shares, the latter are now quoted ex the dividend, just declared, of 3 ₱ cent., for past six months."

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report:

"The market for American Securities continues firm, and during the past week there has been a fair amount of business both in State Stocks and Railroad Bonds."

The London *Times* notices and quotes as follows:

"In Colonial descriptions there has been a fair demand for Great Western, of Canada Shares, and a rise has taken place to 13¾; Grand Trunk likewise improved to 31⅛. In American Railway Securities the Shares of the Illinois Central and New-York and Erie, and the Bonds and Shares of the Michigan Southern advanced. Canadian 5 ₱ cents 101⅜@1¼."

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.
Maryland 5s	93 @ 95
United States 6s, 1874	92½@93⅛
Virginia 5s	80 @ 82
Virginia 6s	82 @ 84
Illinois Central 6s, 1875	88 @ 90
Do. 7s, 1875	89 @ 90
Do. Freehand	92½ @ 93½
Do. $100 shares, $70 paid dis	15½ @14½
Do. all paid	80 @ 82
Michigan Central 8s, 1860	91 @ 94
Do. Convertible, 1869	ex.c 87 @ 89
Do. Sinking Fund 8s, 1882	91 @ 93
Do. $100 shares	60 @ 62
Michigan So. & N. Indiana 7s, 1885	72 @ 74
Do. $100 shares	20 @ 25
New-York Central 6s, 1883	87 @ 89
Do. 7s, 1864	94 @ 95
Do. 7s, 1876	94 @ 96
Do. $100 shares	81 @ 83
New-York and Erie 7s, 1867	92 @ 94
Do. 2d M., 1859	ex.c 88 @ 90
Do. 3d M., 1883, assented	83 @ 85
Do. Bonds, 1862, 1874, 1875	84 @ 85
Do. Shares, assented	27⅛ @ 28½
Panama 1st mtg. 7s, 1865	101 @103
Do. 2d mtg., 1872	100 @102
Pennsylvania Central 6s	89 @ 91
Do. 2d mtg.	93 @ 95
Do. $50 shares	37 @ 39
Philadelphia & Reading 6s, 1860	78 @ 80
Do. 6s, 1870	75 @ 80
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 29th of August, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,949,055	Increase.	£350,250
Other Deposits	14,168,176	Increase.	321,812
Rest	3,481,910	Decrease.	51,026
Gov't Securities	9,643,398	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	19,996,726	Increase.	180,311
Notes unemploy'd.	8,447,710	Increase.	660,660

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,141,785, being a decrease of of £218,795; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,894,353, showing an increase of £213,513 when compared with the preceding return.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad the first week in September, were:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$29,604 73	$51,571 00	Inc.	$21,966 27
Passengers	11,333 79	13,921 43	Inc.	2,587 64
Total	$40,938 52	$65,492 43		$24,553 91

The August return of the New-York and Erie Railroad is as follows:

August, 1860	$477,642 41
August, 1859	378,554 74
Gain in August, 1860	$99,087 67

The earnings in detail of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in August, were as follows:

August, 1860	$453,397
August, 1859	374,124
Gain in August, 1860	$ 79,273

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for first week of September, 1860 $59,172 16
First week in September, 1859 46,701 91
Increase $12,470 27

Mr. W. BARNES, the State Superintendent of the Insurance Department, reports as follows in a note to one of the afternoon papers:

"Having made a personal examination of the affairs of the Homestead Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, *I found that the assets of said Company were insufficient to justify its continuance in the business of insurance in that City.* I have communicated this fact to the Attorney-General for his action in the premises."

The new City Water Stock 6 ₱ cent. Loan, $250,000, was awarded by the Comptroller to-day as follows, the whole amount of the bidding being $1,106,100:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
Cammann & Co	$10,000	102 76
Nicholas Cantor	2,000	103 —
O. Baker, President	10,000	103 51
George Turner	2,500	103 30
Asa Otis	5,000	103 25
Maitland, Phelps & Co	15,000	102 80
Maitland, Phelps & Co	15,000	102 80
Jeremiah Lott	2,000	103 80
John Ferguson	2,000	103 50
Commissioners Sinking Fund	177,500	102 55
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	3,000	102 56
John S. Hill	6,000	103 02
Total	$250,000	

Foreign Commercial News by the Asia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

A continued improvement in the weather had caused more firmness in the funds, and Consols had slightly advanced. They closed buoyantly on the 24th, at 93@93¼ for Money and Account.

In the Discount market the demand for money was moderate, and the general rate was rather under the Bank minimum. On the Stock Exchange, it was difficult to employ money for short periods at 2 ₱ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £233,513 in the bullion.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1⅛d. Dollars 5s. 2¾d. Eagles flat, at 76s. 2¼d.

The *Times* City Article, dated Friday evening, says: The better prospects of the weather again imparted firmness to the funds, and they have closed to-day with a good appearance, at an improvement of ⅛, a further influx of gold to the Bank having also contributed to the upward tendency. There had been rather more demand in the Discount market, to-day, but transactions have taken place at 3¼@3⅜ ₱ cent. About £56,000 in fine gold was taken to the Bank to-day. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, no change of importance took place. In the Colonial Produce market, during the week, there has been an increased demand for several of the principal articles of consumption, at rather higher quotations.

During the month just ended, a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. has been established in Consols. This movement was not created by political affairs, but solely by anxiety regarding harvest. In Railway shares the changes have been in sympathy with Consols. On the Paris Bourse, in the face of a series of pacific assurances from the Government, there has been a fall in the funds of about ¼ ₱ cent. from the low quotations previously current.

The *Daily News* city article says:

Stock markets have quickly responded to the improvement in the weather. Funds to-day have risen ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and there was an increased inquiry for securities. Continued purchases of gold by the Bank, the absence of stringency in the Money market, and the anticipation of a favorable Bank return, were amongst the immediate features in operation to-day, but it is felt that everything depends on weather. The discount market may be considered slightly easier, but transactions that take place below the Bank minimum are confined to the best short paper. Business at the Bank to-day was quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS very firm early in the week, but dull and drooping at the close. Sales of WHEAT could not now be made except at a reduction of 2s.@3s. ₱ quarter, owing to the favorable weather. White American, 60s.@64s.; Red, 58s.@62s. FLOUR, 29s.@32s. IRON quiet; Bars and Rails £5 5s.@£5 10s.; Scotch Pigs, 51s. SUGAR steady and well maintained. COFFEE in good demand, and 6d.@1s. dearer. RICE quiet, and sales cannot be made so readily. TEA inactive and irregular; common Congou 1s. 4d. TALLOW in good demand; Y. C., 52s.@52s. 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 31s. LINSEED CAKES continue to advance; American Oblong, in bags, £10 10s.@£10 15s.; in barrels, £11@£11 5s. SPERM OIL firm, and dearer; £106 11s.; COD £37@£38s. LINSEED OIL steady at 30s. 9d.@31s.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The long continuance of wet weather has had an unfavorable influence upon the market, which has been quiet throughout the week, and prices of American, more especially of the lower qualities, are rather in the buyers' favor. The sales of the week have been 51,760 bales, including 2,160 to speculators, and 11,500 for export. The business yesterday, Friday, was about 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady with a fair demand:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Orleans	6¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7d.	Middling Mobiles	5⅞d.
Fair Uplands	6¾d.	Middling Uplands	5 13-16d.

Stock in port estimated at 1,088,200, of which 906,630 are American.

Trade at Manchester is rather more active, particularly for Yarns, which are firm. Cloths, however, continue heavy at the late fall.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather had decidedly improved, and the Corn markets were all much quieter. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report Flour dull and late rates barely supported. Quotations range from 30s.@33s. Wheat quiet, but fine new firm at full rates; red, 11s. 6d@12s. 6d.; white, 12s.@13s. 6d., ₱ cental. Corn dull and a shade easier; mixed and yellow, 34s.@35s.; white, 36s.@39s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef keeps dull at low rates. Pork quiet: sales of 100 bbls. American at 78s. 9d. Bacon—rather more doing at less money. Lard in good demand at extreme rates; sales 350 tons at 62s.@64s. Tallow firmer; 6s. dearer, and in more request; sales at 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Ashes dull, and Pots quoted rather lower, say 27s. 9d.@28s. 6d.; Pearls quiet, 29s. Sugars rather lower, holders having supplied the market more freely. Coffee very quiet. Rice continues active at a further advance of 6d.; small sales of Carolina at 24s. 9d. Bark—Retail sales of Philadelphia at 9s., and Baltimore 7s. Linseed and Rapeseed again 1s.@1s. 6d. dearer. Linseed Cake in good demand at very full prices. Nothing doing in Fish-oils, owing to the absence of arrivals. Linseed advanced to 31s., with considerable sales. Sperm £105. Common Resin has advanced to 4s. 8d.@4s. 9d., Spirits of Turpentine, owing to the absence of supplies, is dearer; sales on the spot at 31s.@31s. 6d., and to arrive at 30s. 9d.@31s. Tea quiet but unchanged.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Sept. 2.

The *Europa* has arrived here.

COTTON steady. Sales yesterday 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions du... LONDON, Saturday Evening. Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money and account.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 20,203 bbls. Flour, 72 bbls. Corn Meal, 84,572 bushels Wheat, 32,437 bushels Corn, 5,879 bushels Oats, 89 pkgs. Provisions, and 471 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet to-day, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in pretty good demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 400 mats Java and 200 bags Manilla, with 900 bags Laguayra, on terms not ascertained: 525 bags Rio, part at 14¾c.@14¾c.; 100 bags Cape, on private terms; and 240 bags St. Domingo, at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, at former figures. Sales 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb.	10¾	10¾	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	12⅛	12¾	13	13¼

DRY GOODS—The demand is now mainly from Western buyers, and is quite vigorous. Bostons are selling freely and are generally firm. A very good inquiry prevails for most descriptions of Woolens at, in the main, satisfactory prices. Foreign fabrics are likewise in active request. Favorite styles of French Dress Goods meet with larger purchasers at very full rates. The orders from Northwestern and Northern dealers are ex, ected to be unusually extensive, this season, and will be amply provided for.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, partly for export, at drooping rates. The available supply is more extensive. The reported transactions add up 13,450 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 65@$5 80; inferior to choice extra State at $5 95@$6 10, mainly at $6 00@$6 05 superfine Western at $5 65@$5 80, chiefly at $5 70@$5 75; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 95@$6 65; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $6 05@$6 75; very inferior extra Ohio, $6 00@$6 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $6 15@$6 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 65	@$5 80
Extra State	5 95	@ 6 10
Superfine Western	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 95	@ 6 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	6 05	@ 6 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 00	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	6 15	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 35	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 15	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 35	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in demand, and is quoted steady. The reported transactions add up 2,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $6 10@$6 30 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including superfine, at $5 70@$5 80, and inferior to very choice extra, $6 00@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 630 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 50@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The demand for desirable lots of Wheat (which are not plenty) is good, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 102,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 50; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 45@$1 61; unsound and soft do., at $1 35@$1 42; amber Western at $1 39@$1 40; sound red Western at $1 37@$1 39; unsound and soft do., at $1 33@$1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 32; Iowa Spring, part at $1 27@$1 28; poor to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 22@ $1 28; and white Kentucky, part at $1 60 ₱ bush. Corn is in moderate request, at drooping prices. The day's business amounts to 71,000 bush. at 67¾c.@70., chiefly at 68c.@69c., for mixed Western, 71c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 78c.@80c. ₱ bush. Oats continue in request, including Canada at 41½c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@42c.; and State at 41¾c.@42½c. ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales at 70c.@85c. for new, and 90c@95c. for old, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand is good, and prices favor sellers,—last year's crop being quoted very firm, at 16c.@21c., and this year's at 28c.@32c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been somewhat less active, yet no important changes have occurred in prices. Light receipts have been reported at Albany during the week. The *Evening Journal* says: "The shipments from the West are small. The stock in market is ample as yet, though considerably reduced by the heavy shipments of the week. Prices of all kinds of lumber are firmer; common pine and hardwoods have advanced, and all descriptions show an upward tendency, and the outside figures in our prices current exhibit the nearest figures to the present market prices, as shown by recent sales by the leading dealers. Vessels for Eastern ports are much wanted, and there is a large amount of lumber sold waiting shipment. The receipts of boards and scantling show a very light increase over the corresponding week of last season, but the great bulk of this was shipped, or contracted to be brought to this city, previous to the advance in canal freights. The receipts of staves have been very large, being more than double the amount received during the corresponding week last year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ₱
1856	141,613,198	26,877	8,230	72,203,709
1857	158,148,502	39,576	41,196	117,720,129
1858	178,856,369	19,698	84,159	91,832,442
1859	189,305,762	36,823	58,993	85,049,503
1860	209,532,600	32,301	31,959	85,065,777

The receipts thus far show an excess over last season of boards and scantling equal to 20,226,838 feet, which may be entirely lost before the close of the season, on account of the advance in canal freights, if a corresponding advance is not speedily realized in lumber. In shingles and staves there is no material change to note from those of last year."

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day, at unaltered rates.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, to-day, yet prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, at from 39c.@41c., chiefly at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active to-day, sales having been made of 1,650 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 37½@$19 50; new Prime at $14 12½@$14 25; old Mess at $19 12½, and old Prime at $13 25 ₱ bbl. Lard is depressed; sales 300 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is more sought after and is steady; sales 1,300 bbls., at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@21c. for new State, and 12c.@17c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese sells freely at 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,750 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7¼c., but with some Porto Rico, at 6⅞c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—This day's sales included 28,000 bbls., at 9⅞c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 425 bbls., chiefly at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were restricted, though shippers had every existing advantage. For Liverpool, Cotton, 7-32d.@½d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ₱ bush. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel. For London, Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@14d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, Flour, (by steamer,) $1 ₱ bbl., and Grain at 25c. ₱ bushel.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCCESSORS to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.
No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

AN AMERICAN LADY, AT PRESENT embarrassed, wishes to meet with a gentleman of refinement that would loan her $50 for a short period; ample reference and good security. Address Mrs. S. J. BELMONT, Union-square Post-office, for three days.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Sept. 10,
Choice novelties in
SILKS,
SILK ROBES, and
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
in addition to their SUPERB STOCK of all kinds of
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
Now on exhibition at
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Sept. 10,
A Rich and Varied assortment of
REAL LACE COLLARS AND SETS.
Do. VEILS, &c.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS,
In new and beautiful designs,
JUST RECEIVED.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

ATTENTION. ATTENTION.

FANCY DRY GOODS.
POPULAR TRADE.
J. A. BLUXOME.
Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Worth Monument and Madison Park,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Has now ready a full Stock of New and Fashionable Goods of all kinds, consisting of
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND SMALL WARES,
BUCKLES, BELTS AND BUTTONS.
BEST QUALITY OF KID GLOVES, 75 CTS. per pair.
SUPERIOR FRENCH MECHANIC CORSETS, $1 25 PER PAIR.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, cor. 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES
GENTS and MISSES'
UNDER GARMENTS,
Suitable for Winter wear,
In every size and quality.
6th-av., corner 14th-st. R. H. MACY.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GRAND OPENING.
ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES
FOR THE SEASON, IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
At every price, from $3 upwards.
Ladies will find our garments in style, quality and manufacture, equal to any house in Broadway, while our prices are at the usual low rates for which we have such an extended reputation.
W. K. PEYTON,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer,
No. 364 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av., corner 14th-st.,
Ladies will see 1,218 rich
CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN SETS!
Just purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES,
Prices range from $7
Down to $1 a set.
Ladies, they are very desirable.
Style and superior quality at the price.

FALL CLOTHING.

5,000 Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	$2 50 to $12
Fall Overcoats, in great variety	4 00 to 12
Fancy Cassimere Pants, (over 100 different patterns)	2 00 to 6
Black Cloth, Cassimere and Beaver Pants	2 00 to 6
An endless variety of Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3
Velvet, Silk, Satin and other Vests	2 00 to 8
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14
Superfine Black Cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 20
Complete Black Cloth Suits	10 00 to 30

Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Suits to match, at $6, $8, $10, $11, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18 and $20.

AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
And
68
Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
In every variety, such as
LINEN AND LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

57 EMBROIDERED COLLARS FROM Auction, only 25 cents.
72 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only 50 cents.
108 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only 75c. and $1.
487 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $1 25.
92 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $1 50.
161 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $2 00.
84 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $2 25, $2 75.
336 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $3 00, $3 75.
44 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $4 00, $5 50.
Ladies, we ask your particular attention to our very large stock of Collars. They are
FASHIONABLE SHAPE.
They are fine smooth work and
RIGHT
FOR
PRICES!!!
At R. H. MACY'S store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

A STRICT
ATTENTION
WILL BE
PAID TO KEEPING A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

GENIN, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
TO PARENTS!
Every style of Hat for Boys, Girls and Infants,
Riding-Hats, Ladies' Whips and Guantlets.
Made in Paris and London, supplied at this store.
Ladies' Furs, Mink, Sable and Russian Squirrel,
Consisting of Capes, Half-Capes,
Tippets, Muffs and Cuffs.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL KINDS
WINTER FLANNELS
Selling cheap at MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS Direct from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony Yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—400 nice fitting Corsets, at $1, worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

MILLINERY.

A BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF
FALL AND WINTER RIBBONS,
PARIS FLOWERS, &c.
At R. H. MACY'S, 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally.—I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law. WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, No. 1440, DRAWN by us to our own order, dated May 15, 1860, at ten months, for eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents ($833 33,) for merchandise bought of Meigs & Brother. The above note was mailed by us to Meigs & Brother, Philadelphia, on the 30th day of June last, and has not been received by them. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., No. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New-York.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A POCKET BOOK. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the book and papers to Lovejoy's Hotel; the money let go.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid in a small private family, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required, or as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she lived this last three years and a half. Can be seen, for two days, at 192 Avenue B, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young woman, as first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; inquire in the second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 36 Astor-place, corner of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 Charles-st., near 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress—one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 85 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and washing. Has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing, with good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 2d-av., between 1st and 2d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, or would do waiting and fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 133 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A trustworthy girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of children; the best reference can be given; call at No. 85 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as a good chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business well; City reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on a sewing machine in a private family, or chamberwork and waiting. Can give City reference. Call at No. 49 31st-st., west of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and light waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do waiting, or as waitress, in a respectable private family. Call, for two days, at No. 443 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and plain sewing, or as waitress, by a Protestant young woman as above; has good reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ENGLISH young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young girl, 16 years old, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse a baby; is a neat plain sewer; is willing to make herself useful; good city reference. Apply No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant. Can give good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 118 West 27th-st., near the 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 6th-av., near 26th-st., middle bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, for a most respectable and efficient servant; is a girl of very neat personal appearance, good disposition and highly recommended, by one or more gentlemen's families, in Brooklyn, as a very desirable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 380 35th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress by a young woman who lived in her last situation 9 years; Brooklyn preferred. Apply or address, for two days, No. 74 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has good city reference. Call for three days at No. 134 Greenwich av., near 8th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as above. Best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 16th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent Protestant widow; can bring a baby up by hand; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and teach the latter lessons; no objection to the country, or to travel; has been used to sea for years; good City reference. Address NURSE, Mrs. Shantes' Sewing Repository, No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place.

AS COOK.—A WELL RECOMMENDED COLORED woman desires a situation as good meat, pastry cook and baker; no objection to assist in the washing; knows her business thoroughly; has lived in some of the best families in City and country which her references will show. Call for two days at No. 375 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches, soups, jellies, wild fowl and baking. None need apply but a first-class private family. Has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MONKEY BOY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRISH AMBASSADOR—BARNEY, THE BARON—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROYALIST.

BOWERY THEATRE—OLIVER TWIST—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—SIEGE OF PALMYRA—THERESE.

PALACE GARDEN—EXHIBITION OF POLYCHROMATIC PAINTINGS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the most stupendous political gatherings ever seen in the City took place in and around Cooper Institute last evening, on the occasion of the Republican ratification of State and National nominations. There was not room in the large hall for another auditor, and the Wide-Awake procession numbered several thousands. Mr. PELATIAH PERIT presided at the meeting, and addresses were made by the President, Mr. JAMES O. PUTNAM, Hon. CARL SHURZ, of Wisconsin, and W. E. DODGE. The appearance of Mr. PUTNAM—who was elected State Senator by the Americans—and of Mr. DODGE, who presided at a late Bell and Everett meeting in this City, were significant of the recent powerful additions to the Republican Party. The speech of Mr. SHURZ was an able review of the position of Mr. DOUGLAS, and he handled the Little Giant without gloves. The subsequent Wide-Awake procession, with the ten thousand torches, numerous bands of music, uniforms, military drill, pyrotechnics and general enthusiasm, surpassed in novelty any demonstration of the kind ever seen in the City.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices, *viâ* Queenstown, are two days later than those brought by the *Bohemian* at Quebec. The report that the King of Naples had fled is contradicted. According to a telegram from Naples "tranquillity" is said to prevail in the city; but the correspondent of the London *Times* declares it to be in full insurrection, with class divided against class by civil war. Particulars are to hand of the capture and capitulation of Reggio. GARIBALDI had again mysteriously disappeared. His movements are kept secret. He is in full possession of Southern Naples, and was expected to arrive in the capital by the 6th of September. From Beyrout we hear of the disembarkation of the French-Syrian expedition. FUAD PACHA had been very energetic in punishing the parties implicated in the late outrages, and confidence was in a great measure restored. Very little miscellaneous news of an interesting character is received by this arrival.

We receive advices from San Francisco to the 11th ult. by the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph, together with later news from Oregon and British Columbia. The news from California is unimportant. Business was somewhat dull. The steamer *Golden Age* left for Panama on the 1st to connect with the Aspinwall packet, having on board $1,197,657 in treasure for this City, besides considerable sums for other destinations. Politics still engrossed attention. Senator GWIN had made his first political speech since his return, at Stockton, in which he answered the various charges which have been brought against him in connection with the Overland Mail and the purchase of Lime Point. Gold discoveries of extraordinary richness are reported in Del Norte County.

Later intelligence from Japan is received by way of California. The Portuguese are making attempts to effect a treaty arrangement with the Japanese, a man-of-war having arrived at Kanajawa with a Commissioner on board. The commander of the *Candinamarrah*, the Japanese vessel which was recently at San Francisco, had given his countrymen the most glowing accounts of the brilliant manner in which he and his crew were entertained while in America.

By the *De Soto* at this port we have later news from Havana. The health of the city continued good. A Company has been started in Cuba for the promotion of cotton cultivation. The Captain-General has issued a new circular against the Slave-trade; but there is not much ground to hope that it will prove more efficacious than previous circulars on the same subject.

By way of England we have received later Brazilian advices. The political news is unimportant. The stock of Coffee at Rio amounted to 65,000 bags.

The various proceedings incident to the movements of the Prince of Wales yesterday, were of quite an interesting character. He went to Sarnia in the morning, accompanied by his suite, where an Indian tribe amused him by their performances. They delivered an address, in which they welcomed him to their wigwams, after which their chief made a speech in the Indian tongue. On his return to London a great crush of people were assembled to greet him, and two or three accidents of a serious nature occurred in the confusion. A levée was held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which great numbers were presented; and a ball came off at night, which the Prince opened with the lady of the Mayor. To-day His Highness will go to Niagara, stopping at Woodstock, Paris and Chippewa to receive addresses. He will spend three days at the Falls.

Over one million dollars were on yesterday bid, for the loan of $250,000, advertised by the Comptroller, for a loan on Water Stock. The names of the bidders, and those to whom awards were made will be found under their proper heads. In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution of Alderman BOOLE was adopted calling upon the Mayor to communicate to the Board whether the Prince of Wales had accepted the invitation to visit this City, and also the correspondence between the Mayor and the Prince's advisers touching said visit. The Board of Councilmen held a brief session and transacted no business of public interest except the adoption of a resolution to establish a ferry from the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, to the nearest accessible point in New-Jersey, and directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals therefor.

The Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, as previously announced, has received permission from the Secretary of War to occupy the Fort on Bedloe's Island for one week, for the purpose of drill and instruction in the use of heavy ordnance. At the request of Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, Major ROBERT ANDERSON, of the First Artillery and Lieut. SINCLAIR, of the Third Artillery, are detailed to instruct the Regiment.

Hon. ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON has been appointed Clerk of the Superior Court, *vice* GEORGE T. MAXWELL, removed. In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge NELSON, on motion of GEO. GIFFORD, granted an injunction in the cases of ORLANDO B. PATTEN and NATHANIEL WHEELER against LEWIS P. BEERS, and the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company against the same, restraining the defendant from making, selling or using the elliptic sewing machines, the shuttle machine and all other machines involving a feed of two surfaces clasping, but not attached to the cloth so that the cloth can be advanced and turned at will to sew seams of any curvature or angle.

The Stock Market continued firm yesterday; prices still tending upward on the Railway shares. There was a fresh rise of 2 ₱ cent. on Chicago and Rock Island. New-York Central was done as high as 88, closing 87⅞, and Erie rose to 30¾. In Money, the offers to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. were rather in advance of their wants, and 6½ was accepted on prime 60 day bills. Exchange 109¼@ 109¾, and easy.

The transactions in Flour, Wheat and Corn were restricted, and prices closed in favor of buyers. A fair demand prevailed for Provisions at about former quotations. Sugars and Coffee were in good request, as were likewise Hay and Hops. Cotton attracted more attention at steady rates. Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Molasses were quiet. Hides were pretty actively inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The European Clouds.

M. DE PERSIGNY'S formal declaration that France has done with the *rôle* of the soldier, and only asks now to be permitted to beat the sword of Austerlitz and Solferino into a plowshare, is no doubt exactly true as a description of the prevalent feeling of the French people. NAPOLEON III. has done enough for the eagles of the Empire; and no man who knows the tastes and tendencies of the French population of to-day, will need to be assured that the desire of worldly well-being has really gained enormously upon the passion for glory in the national heart during the last twenty years. So far as France is concerned, two great wars have virtually liberated her from the intolerable pressure put upon her by the short-sighted sovereigns of the Holy Alliance, and restored her to a voice in the councils of Europe, so potent and formidable, that it may honorably be raised for peace.

But peace, unfortunately, does not depend upon the voice of France nor of any single European State, however strong in itself, and however wisely ruled. The actual situation of Europe can only be compared to the state of the world in the latter days of the Roman Empire. Now, as then, the opposing forces of barbarism and civilization are standing face to face at a hundred points, each armed and angry, each with all to lose or all to gain by the collision, which neither is eager to provoke, yet neither can rationally hope to avoid. This great difference, indeed, exists between the situations, that while the barbarism of the fourth century was crescent, fresh and aggressive, and the civilization of the same age exhausted, corrupt and wary, the civilization of the nineteenth is everywhere bold, enterprising and defiant, the barbarism with which it is to deal, everywhere defeated, anxious and despairing. But this difference has more of good augury for the eventual result of the impending strife than of hope for those who would see it wholly warded off. In Italy, for instance, the growing question of the hour is not what shall become of the luckless FRANCIS II., destined, like LOUIS XVI., to endure the burden of ancestral sins, nor what disposition GARIBALDI shall be allowed to make of the magnificent kingdom which is fast falling, if it be not already fallen, into his heroic hands. It is not even what shall be done with the Cardinals, nor in what tranquil retreat poor old Pope PIUS IX. shall be permitted to end his disastrous days in the worship of the Madonna and in silent wonder over the irreclaimable madness of the age; nor yet what shall be the fate of Venice chained beneath the iron heel of Austria, and sternly awaiting the day of her deliverance. The conflict fast ripening to its results in Italy is an open pitched battle between the modern and civilized policy of national independence, and the mediæval and barbarous policy of dynastic alliances. Were this not so, the world might afford to read, without a second thought, of conferences between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince-Regent of Prussia, and even of alliances, offensive and defensive, between the Kaiser FRANCIS JOSEPH and the important King MAXIMILIAN of Bavaria, of whom it is now reported that he has undertaken, on his own account, and independently of the German Confederation, to hold the Tyrol for Austria, in case of any Italian attack on the Venetian territory. But in the actual state of things these indications of sympathy extended by one legitimate ruler to another assume a grave importance, for they prove that just so far as the power of the ancient policy will go, just so far will the new policy be encountered with the final argument of kings. Between the feudal barbarism and the commercial civilization of Christendom the outbreak of war depends mainly on calculations of finance and military preparation. If Austria can sufficiently strengthen herself to meet modern Italy in the field, or if the Austrian Emperor can even bring himself to believe that he is strong enough, either in his own strength or by virtue of foreign support and countenance to do this, it is beyond a peradventure that he will attempt it. Here, then, is a peril, clear, well-defined and imminent, which neither the pacific spirit of the French people, nor the sagacity of their sovereign can be expected to conjure away from the peace of Europe.

Still another, and on many accounts far less manageable, danger threatens the nations from the East.

The undisguised efforts which ABDUEL-MEDJID and his Government are making at Constantinople to persuade the European Powers into believing that all is once more quiet in Syria; that FUAD-PASHA has displayed extraordinary energy; that the Druses have been severely chastised, the Christians rescued and relieved, and that there is really not the least occasion left for any European intervention to secure the rights of Christians in the Turkish Empire, would of themselves suffice to show how very far from the truth these statements are. But we have it on direct and open evidence, that the examination of KURCHID-PACHA before the Divan has been delayed because the ex-governor of Beyrout has it in his power to prove the complicity of the Porte itself in the outbreaks of the Lebanon and of Damascus; and that the whole Mussulman population throughout European Turkey is becoming daily more ungovernable in its manifestations of hatrd and fury against the Christians of the Empire. The Sultan himself, compromised in the popular feeling by his long intimacy with the Princes of the Giaours, and wearing on his breast the despised symbols of the Christian faith, begins to fear for his personal safety. The imperial guards are doubled at the gates of his palace of Dolma-Baeche. The foreign embassies are also put under military protection. All arms in the bazaars of Stamboul have been bought up by the Christian population, who are preparing to defend themselves rather against the despair of the Mohammedans than against their fanaticism. Throughout the Turkish possessions along the line of the Danube the anxiety of the Christians is growing intolerable. The whole Herzegovina is in confusion, the massacres of Zahleh and Damascus being daily reënacted on a smaller scale within the very atmosphere of Christian Europe itself. In Bulgaria the flagrant connivance of the Turkish authorities in the violence inflicted constantly upon the Christians is exasperating the latter beyond endurance. Everything, in short, prognosticates the rapid approach of a vast catastrophe throughout Eastern Europe, which cannot fail to precipitate the Oriental question suddenly and terribly upon the attention of the Great Powers. To suppose that in the existing disposition of the dynastic party in Europe towards France and NAPOLEON, this question can be dealt with tranquilly, rationally and without a resort to arms, is certainly the very ecstacy of beatified optimism.

Humors of the Canvass.

A number of incidents occur in every Presidential campaign which seem to fully warrant the presumption that a large number of our fellow citizens take leave of their common sense during the months of July, August, September and October of every fourth year of the Republic. We have already drawn attention more than once to the hallucination which causes the Republicans to dwell upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S rail-splitting as the most notable pursuit in which he has been engaged. At any other period than the last year of the presidential term, Mr. LINCOLN'S legal or political pursuits would be considered alone worthy of admiration, because the wonder really is, not that he should ever have split rails, but that having once been obliged to split rails for a livelihood, he should now be a successful lawyer. It is as a lawyer alone that he is really a marvel. It is not improbable that during the period of his career in which he wielded the maul and axe, Mr. LINCOLN being unable to procure new clothes as often as he needed them, may have mended his own pantaloons. In ordinary times the public mind would never dwell upon this little circumstance as worthy of remark; but during the "campaign," such is the diseased state of the popular imagination, that it would, if his rail-splitting had not first seized hold of it, in all probability, dwell upon his care of his damaged inexpressibles as an indication of his fitness for office, and we should have processions of gentlemen wearing patched breeches as party badges.

Another illustration of the crazy state of the public mind was furnished on Wednesdy by the "barbecue" at Jones' Wood. The barbecue is an "institution" peculiar to the South, and only adapted to sparsely settled regions, in which a few hundred people are all that the most intense excitement can possibly collect in one spot. When an ox is roasted whole by Southern politicians, in the shades of a primeval forest, it takes all the white men within fifty miles to pick its bones. But nothing short of temporary insanity is sufficient to account for the getting up of an entertainment of this sort by adult lawyers and bankers within the precincts of a City of 900,000 inhabitants. It is about as sensible a proceeding as it would be to send round in Fifth-avenue, or Centre-street, to ask one's neighbors to take part in "a bee," and assist one in building a new house, or laying in the Winter's coal. The cooking of an ox for general consumption, eminently conducive to the interests of Mr. DOUGLAS as it might prove in Alabama and Mississippi, at Jones' Wood was simply an invitation to all the male blackguards of the Metropolis to take part in a frolic. The spectacle of these personages, all scrambling for half-cooked flesh, would last year have been considered utterly disgusting; but, under the influence of the prevailing epidemic, large numbers of politicians actually look upon it as a display of enthusiasm in behalf of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty.

The disease, of course, shows itself in the South with unusual virulence. We have no doubt that in the year 1858, or 1859, nobody in Maryland, outside the walls of the State Lunatic Asylumn, could have been got to attend the meeting of a convention to nominate an old gentleman nearly ninety years of age, and fast sinking under natural decay, for the Presidency of the United States. But no sooner does the Presidential election draw near, than a meeting assembles at Leonardtown in that State, attended, we are told, "by a large number of Democrats of the county," for the purpose of nominating Chief Justice TANEY for the Presidency, and requesting the Democratic candidates, already in the field, to withdraw. That the malady under which the unfortunate gentlemen comprising this convention is deep-seated, is proved by the fact, that before they broke up they actually appointed "a committee of correspondence to carry out the objects of the meeting."

We do not know whether the doctors have as yet directed their attention to this disease; but if not, we beg to bring it to the notice of the Academy of Medicine, and hope they will find a name for it at their next meeting. "Campaign delirium" would do very well for common use, but a good Latin designation for the regular scientific nomenclature will of course be necessary.

SWANS FOR THE PARK.—The graceful little flotilla of swans, who have been the objects of curiosity and admiration to explorers of the Central Park for several months, have received a vigorous reinforcement. In the present case the popular benefactors are the venerable guild of Vintners, one of the oldest of the London trades corporations, who, sympathising with the ill-fortune which befell the Hamburg donation, have sought to repair the loss by the dispatch hither of fifty beautiful birds. That the Company may acquire untold riches from the new French treaty and its liberal tariff upon wines, is the most apposite aspiration we can offer in return. One of the flock died upon the passage; the remainder have reached the City, and been presented through Mr. AUGUST BELMONT to the Commissioners of the Central Park. Most of the strangers have made themselves at home in the artificial lake.

It is greatly to be wished that no precaution be omitted to insure longevity to these animated tokens of commercial kindness. If the supposition be correct, that improper food, recklessly flung to them by idlers, was the cause of mortality in the case of those that died last Summer, evidently a safeguard can be hardly found for the survivors, so long as they range the wide and winding pond they occupy, where they must at times be beyond the guardianship of the most vigilant police. The only chance for security would seem to be in confining them to that portion of the lake known as the ladies' skating pond, where they might be constantly under the eye of their keepers, and where infractors of the rule against gorging them with indiscriminate food might in all cases be punished. To recommend the subject to the approved discretion of the Superintendent can hardly be necessary.

The Pharmaceutical Convention—Poison for Cures.

The conical-capped, broad-phylacteried, awfully-erudite Hudibrastic 'pothecary, in his chymist-shop decorated with pendant crocodile, and surrounded by crucibles and retorts, pipes and brazier, the "strange hermetic powders," and mystic essences, all the properties of all of which he knew so well, should hardly be mentioned in company with the snug apothecary of modern days, who, from his dazzling bazaar, dispenses soda-water, liquors, cigars, candies, camphene, toothpicks, fancy articles, all the odds and ends of toilet ware and quack nostrums, and retails drugs only as an addition to the other and more extensive branches of his business. In one respect, however, the apothecary of to-day (so far as he is legitimately such) still closely resembles his ancient prototype, and that is in the impenetrable mystery which, for the general public, hangs around his many-hued jars and bottles, his essences, extracts, syrups, cerates, powders and pills. Here, even to the intelligent, the unknown is still as tenfold to the known. As Mr. COLCORD, of Boston, said the other day, in his address before the Pharmaceutical Association, now in session in this City: "The consumers of drugs as a general thing are unacquainted with the properties of the articles we daily deal out to them, and consequently rely upon us (druggists) to protect them. In regard to other articles of commerce, the consumer is capable of judging for himself; but in drugs and medicines it is the vender and not the consumer who knows the quality and value of the article sold." And so it must be, we suppose, as long as men continue to be afflicted by disease, or drugs continue to be used for its cure.

The confession, then, of the Apothecaries Committee on Home Adulterations, assumes an exceptional importance, that frauds in medicines are carried on to an extent of which the public can form no conception, and that the amount of mischief daily caused thereby is as enormous as it is appalling. Substances, sometimes innocuous, at others almost deadly in their nature, are mixed with various medicines, to improve their appearance, increase their quantity, or in some way render them more salable or more profitable. Sand, sometimes to the extent of 70 or 80 per cent., or even gypsum, is added to the solids, while water is mixed with the fluids till they become altogether inert, or even change their very nature.

This is, indeed, a foul blot upon the morals of American druggists; cupidity and wickedness can hardly go further; and any measure, no matter how severe, which the Association can suggest to remedy such a state of things, will be heartily indorsed by the public; for, as the authority already quoted remarked, if there is any one sin that specially needs to be exposed and punished, it is that which lurks unseen under the veil of respectability and works mischief and death upon innocent parties. It is astonishing that, having reached such a fearful climax, the matter should not be more earnestly taken in hand by our City, State, or National Medical Societies. It will certainly be highly prejudicial to the interests of the medical profession to permit these things to continue, now that the public is officially apprised of them. Men's confidence in the *materia medica* will be utterly destroyed, and he will be a bold man, indeed, who dares administer to his family medicines intended for their relief, yet which may contain the very seeds of disease and death.

What the most efficient remedy for these fraudulent adulterations may be, it is more difficult to say. It has been proposed to publish a full exposition of the means of detecting adulterations—but this, even if put into its hands, the public could not intelligently use. It has been recommended that a drug inspector be appointed to visit apothecaries' shops analyze samples of the drugs sold, and furnish the results of the analysis, together with the elements of the genuine article. It has also been suggested that publication be made of the names and residences of adulterators. Experience in other cases would suggest the fear that both law and conscience proving inefficient to check the evil, nothing will be found to afford a permanent remedy but a higher conventional standard of honor and morals in the trade itself. Let the Pharmaceutical Association decide; its membership is large, its influence widely extended, and its authority great. Among the highly scientific gentlemen who compose it are many of the most respectable and accomplished druggists and apothecaries in the country, while the delegations from the various Pharmaceutical Colleges contain some of our very ablest experimental chemists; and as the object of the Association is to "advance the science under their special cultivation, to correct the abuses in vending and dispensing medicines, and to secure generally the prosperity of pharmacy," it is tolerably plain that in no way can they so efficiently forward all these objects as by ferreting out and thoroughly exposing the heartless knaves who, under the guise of the healing art but increase the sufferings of the sick, and lend additional intensity to the pains of death itself.

THE CUBAN SLAVE-TRADE.—The Captain General of Cuba has addressed a new circular to his subordinate officials on the subject of the Slave-trade. He earnestly entreats them to keep a faithful watch upon the movements of the traders, and to prevent the landing of any more African negroes on the Cuban coast. His Excellency goes further than this, and threatens disobedient magistrates and public functionaries with suspension, if it should turn out that Africans have been landed in their jurisdiction, without their having used every exertion to prevent such a violation of law. The "circular" which the Captain-General of Cuba has now issued, in obedience to instructions from home, is precisely similar to others that have previously emanated from the Vice-Regal Palace. It is quite notorious that the orders then promulgated were so utterly disregarded that, immediately after the publication of the official injunction, the Slave-trade became more active than ever. We do not believe that the punishment of a single offending public functionary is upon record, and it is farcical to say that slaves can be landed anywhere on the coast of Cuba without the full knowledge and consent of the local authorities. The very wording of the present circular shows a disinclination to perform the duty which the home Government has imposed upon him at the instigation of Great Britain; and there is unfortunately every reason to believe that, like other documents of the same nature, it will not afford even a passing check to the flow of the Slave-trade.

—A bust of Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, executed by a Boston artist, has been placed in the Norwich Free Academy.

Amusements.

The opera of "La Traviata" cannot get itself sung this season. Perhaps this indicates an improvement in the *morals* of the Opera; and we hope that this may be the true explanation of a very curious but indubitable fact. Last night, for the second time, *Violetta* was cut off before she was born, and Mme. CORTESI went on, strangled with bronchial emotion. We were to have had "La Traviata" and we had—nothing—not even an explanation. On Wednesday we had, however, "I Puritani," with the exquisite voice of BRIGNOLI, who might have been in better humor, were it only for the pleasure of hearing himself sing; and without the orotund organ of SUSINI, who ventured upon the privilege of tenors and *soprani*, and was indisposed.

As we are neither a prophet, nor the son of one, we make no assertions with regard to to-night. Let it speak or sing for itself.

On Saturday evening Miss PATTI has volunteered to sing at Mt. Vernon for the benefit of St. Matthew's Church.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "theatre-going" population of New-York—those who are known and noted as such—flocked last night in crowds to this temple of the drama. With the aid of strangers, temporarily abiding in the City, who desired for at least once in their lives, to see "Wallack's," the building, to use a mild word, was packed. The play of the occasion was a new adaptation from *Les Battailles des Dames*, of SCRIBE—a piece some fifteen years old or more, and of which a version, but one much inferior to the present, was some long time ago not unfamiliar to the public. That of last night is due, we believe, to Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and a very good version, or rendering, or adaptation, or translation, or whatever it may be called, it was.

The scene is laid in France, of course. Its English title, under which it was produced last night, is "The Royalist; or, Forty Years Ago." A certain *Henri de Flavigneul*, a proscribed Captain of Dragoons of the Guard, under the the Republic, (LESTER WALLACK,) seeks refuge, or is rather discovered, when the curtain rises, as having found that refuge, in the chateau of the *Countess d'Autreval*, a royalist lady, (Mrs. HOEY.) He is there under the disguise of a groom. The Countess has a niece residing with her, (Miss MARY GANNON,) who, through an accident, by which her life was saved by the proscribed Captain, in his capacity of groom, becomes acquainted with his secret. Whether from gratitude or inclination, or the love of romance, which is supposed always to dwell in a young lady's bosom, does not appear, but she falls very deeply in love with him. Here is a dilemma. Her aunt already loved him; but it is only right to say that there is no real rivalry between the ladies after that mutual discovery, except one of earnestness of endeavor to secure his safety.

And that safety is threatened. For there arrives, one day, at the chateau the *Baron Montrichard*, Prefect of the Department, (Mr. BLAKE,) with a posse of dragoons, bent on arresting the Captain, who is suspected to be concealed in the chateau, or to be there openly in some disguise. The real comedy of the piece lies in the manœuvres of the ladies, who, with the aid of *M. de Grignon*, a member of the Council, (Mr. CHARLES WALCOT,) contrive to throw the old Baron off the scent. So greatly is he led astray that he admits the *soi-disant* groom to his confidence, and bribes him to assist in finding the refugee. But by some indiscretion on the part of the niece *Leonie*, the Baron suspects that the proscribed Captain is in the chateau, under a menial disguise, and accordingly he has all the male servants arrested by his dragoons, and among them the fictitious groom. *M. de Grignon*, who is a claimant for the Countess' hand, but whose affection is certainly not reciprocated by her, resolves to make a *Damon* of himself, to save her beloved *Pythias*, the Captain. He indues himself in livery, and contrives to get himself arrested as the actual refugee. Then ensue a series of dangers and escapes, and involutions and evolutions of plot, to which we have not space to refer, but which, at the *dénouement*, leaves the audience satisfied that they have witnessed one of the prettiest comedies that they have seen for a long while.

Of the acting, when we say that Messrs. BLAKE, LESTER WALLACK, and WALCOT, with Mrs. HOEY and Miss MARY GANNON, tried to do their best and succeeded, there is nothing more to be said. It would be as useless to paint fine gold, as to praise those admirable comedians. The scenery, painted by Mr. ISHERWOOD, was very good. Altogether, the opening night of Wallack's, for this present Fall season, is an event to be remembered.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The sale of tickets for the first appearance in New-York of Mr. EDWIN FORREST, the tragedian, since his return to the stage, after an absence of four years, took place yesterday afternoon in the vestibule of this theatre, where on Monday next, he will appear in the character of *Hamlet*. About two hundred persons were present, among whom were some eminent brother actors, and the proprietors of many of the largest hotels. Mr. HENRY H. LEEDS was the auctioneer. Though not exactly coming under the category of amusements, some of the scenes, in bidding and counter-bidding, were decidedly amusing. The auctioneer drew attention to the fact that, from consideration for Mr. NIXON'S great expenses in the engagement of Mr. FORREST, he had resigned his own private and particular box. This box being incontinently offered at auction, the sum of $75 was, after some contest, bid for it by a gentleman who subsequently purchased the right to other boxes and parquette-seats, and appeared to be acting as an agent for various parties. The purchase of all the boxes and seats sold yesterday was for the opening night only. The other private boxes were disposed of at sums varying from $30 to $5, according to position. Mr. WARREN LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, was a large purchaser. The boxes were sold without a premium. The parquette-seats were sold on a premium, the front and second rows realizing $1 50 above the regular price. These were mostly purchased by speculators. There are nine rows of parquette-seats, and the premium on the back seats dropped down to 50 cents.

The Royal Equestrian Troupe will perform to-night, in this theatre, for the last time.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Resignation of Mr. Barbour—The Drysdale Court-Martial—The Fifth Regiment in Fort Wood, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

At the suggestion of Mr. BUCHANAN, Secretary FLOYD intimated to Mr. BARBOUR that his resignation would be agreeable to the President. This was owing to Mr. BUCHANAN hearing that BARBOUR was present in the Convention at Staunton when resolutions were passed denunciatory of the Administration. This report proving untrue, the President declined accepting his resignation. Such were the facts of this case. Mr. BUCHANAN now says he has no objection to BARBOUR being a Douglas elector.

Hon. LANSING STOUT, of Oregon, has arrived, and taken quarters at Brown's.

Nothing was done to-day by Secretary COBB in the matter of the Pacific Telegreph.

The Court Martial now in session here is ordered to continue in session from day to day until the 17th inst., when, should Lieut. JOHN DRYSDALE, Third Artillery, not appear before it for trial, it will adjourn *sine die*.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Col. C. SCHWARTZWAELDER, Fifth Regiment, New-York State Militia, has permission to occupy for one week Fort Wood, in New-York harbor, for the purpose of drill and instruction in the use of heavy ordnance. Major ROBERT ANDERSON, First Artillery, and Lieut. SINCLAIR, Third Artilery, are detailed to instruct the Regiment, at the request of Col. SCHWARTZWAELDER. Q.

Railroad Matters.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT—BURNING OF A BRIDGE—ACCIDENT.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Thursday, Sept. 13.

ROBERT L. OWEN was to-day elected President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in the place of J. R. MCDANIEL, resigned.

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 13.

The Conenago bridge on the Lancaster and Harrisburgh Railroad was destroyed by fire this afternoon. It will cause no interruption to travel on the Pennsylvania Railroad, as trains will run *viâ* Columbia on the same time.

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y., Thursday, Sept 13.

SIMON SANBORNE, conductor on the Western Division of the New-York and Erie Railroad, fell under his train just as it left this place last evening. The train passed over his legs and thigh. He lived only half an hour.

Conclusion of the Germantown Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The Cricket match between the American and English elevens at Germantown terminated this afternoon in a victory for the Americans, with two wickets to fall. Second innings English 37, Americans 50. The bowling of BAZZE and PROVOST was splendid. The field was too fresh for the display of fielding.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California, Oregon, and British Columbia—Over a Million on the way to New-York.

ST. JOSEPH, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The Pony Express arrived this afternoon, behind time, from San Francisco on the 11th ult.

The steamer *Golden Age* left on the 11th for Panama, with 222 passengers and the mails, and $1,288,757 in specie, of which $1,197,657 was for New-York; $80,500 for England, and 10,600 for Panama.

The cabin passengers by the *Golden Age* were as follows:

M. D. Myers, J. D. Collamer and son, Miss Sarah Coan, Capt. Fabins, G. D. Stewart and wife, G. W. Rockafellow, Dr. Fagen, Francis Burns, S. H. Van Hussen, M. Adele Ormy, Capt. Hudson, Neal F. Perring, G. A. Montgomery, Samuel G. Dorsey, W. C. Belcher, Mrs. F. Crosby, Mrs. Mary E. Saldrich, S. F. Jackson and wife, L. D. Burt, Capt. Waldron and wife, Capt. T. Wright, Jno. Parker, Charles H. Leaman, Mrs. M. A. Carew and child, Milton Ford, Mrs. Clayton, Miss Ada Talbot, Jno. Edwards, Geo. Bowles, Jno. Theissen, J. E. Damon, R. Richardson, J. T. Collins, J. M. Belcher, Jno. Duff, E. W. McBrayer, W. McLelland and wife, Geo. Moye, A. G. Black and wife, A. G. Bigelow, J. B. Grace, C. B. Rogers, Cornelius C. Alon, Isaac S. Powers, W. H. Messenger, and 169 in the steerage.

The ship *Chambrian*, has cleared for New-York with a cargo of 24,000 sacks of Wheat, 103 bales of Wool, 2,500 Hides, and other domestic produce, valued at $64,000.

The ship *Moonlight* will soon clear for China, carrying Flour, Hay, Oats, vegetables and other articles, suited for the French and British armies.

Carrie Leland takes a similar cargo. *Pampero* will soon clear for New-York with a cargo of wheat, &c. The *Electra* and *Sackett* are under contracts to load for Australia with grain and flour. The *Visurges* and *Johannah* still are chartered to load grain for Liverpool. The *Cowper* is about full of grain for Cork. Within 60 days 25 square-rigged vessels have been loaded at San Francisco for foreign ports, in whole or part with flour and grain.

The Pony Express and Overland Mails continue to arrive regularly.

The news from the State at large is important several agricultural County fairs were held during the week. The exhibitions of stock are general domestic productions evince remarkable progress in the material interest of the State. Senator GWIN made his first political speech this year before an audience of four thousand at Stockton on the 27th ultimo. He labored to vindicate himself against the charge of killing HALE'S Daily Overland bill, and justified the purchase of Lime Point at any price, rather than not have it as a site for fortification. There was nothing personal in his remarks, and little enthusiasm manifested. The opposition to the Senator's reelection is prosecuted vigorously, both by aspirants for his position and by politicians at large. Many Democratic Conventions exact pledges from Legislative candidates to oppose GWYN in the Legislature.

The Crescent City *Herald*, of the 28th, says: Discoveries of an extraordinary character have been made in Del Norte County. Numerous quartz veins have been found, which yield fabulous amounts of gold.

News from Honey Lake Valley is received to the 26th inst.

The Wagon Road expedition has completed its labors, and had returned to the valley. Col. LANDER had also an interview with the principal war chief of the Pahante Indians, who desire peace, and has promised to keep his warriors quiet for one year to give opportunity to have cause of trouble explained at Washington. This probably puts an end to further danger to the Pony Express and overland emigration.

OREGON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer *Cortez* brings Oregon advices of the 28th, and British Columbia of the 20th.

The Democratic State Committee of Oregon had met and divided nearly equally with Douglas and Breckinridge wings, the former calling a State Convention at Eugene on the 19th of September, the latter on the 16th.

The Portland *News* says that Delazon Smith, Lansing Stout, M. P. Deady, Wm. Nesmith, George H. Williams, David Logan and E. D. Baker are the candidates for United States Senators. The struggle will be hotly contested. The three parties, the National Democrats, the Free Soil Douglas Democracy, and the Regular Republicans will each have its candidates, and will each strive to carry off the prize by any and all the combinations and influences recognized as legitimate under the modern system of partisan strife.

A great excitement seems to have sprung up among the people of Oregon on account of extraordinary mineral discoveries in the neighborhood of Rock Creek, Keoplo River, and the northern mines generally. The *Mountaineer* says that the Rock Creek mines are equal to those of California in their palmiest days. Other information is of a discouraging character; however, it is certain that large numbers of persons have left, or are leaving, for the new digging. The Washington Territory papers have also gloomy accounts from the northern mines, and representing that great excitement prevailed at Seattle and other Puget Sound settlements, and that there was danger of some towns being almost temporarily depopulated.

The British Columbia intelligence is confined to mining matters.

Maj. DOUGLAS had arrived at Victoria from the country in the neighborhood of Naus River, bearing specimens of gold, quartz, copper, very pure, and ore of lead and plumbago, of very fine quality, quite fit to make drawing pencils from. The whole district is rich with minerals.

The Victoria *Gazette* says, that the mining population of British Columbia is now receiving supplies almost exclusively from the American territory. The miners are turning their attention to the construction of ditches; between 500 and 600 are at work on Van Winkle Bar, a short distance above Lython City, most of whom are Chinamen. The diggings will give employment to a large number for two or three years to come.

A piece of ore from the Fort Hope silver lead has been assayed at Victoria, and yields $257 to the ton.

The schooner *Ortolan*, which started from San Francisco last Spring for a gold prospecting expedition to a point in Behring's Straights, on the Asiatic Continent, known as East Cape, has returned. No gold could be found, but the soil was brilliant with mica, which accounted for the marvelous reports that had been put in circulation, which caused the expedition.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The bark *What Cheer* brings dates from Japan to 22d July. The Japanese steamer *Cardinaraugh* arrived home from San Francisco June 25, *viâ* Honolulu. All well.

The American ship *Forest Age*, under charter by the British Government, sailed for the Peiho July 11.

The American bark *Pursall* sailed for Shanghai July 12, with a full cargo of teas and silks, valued at half a million dollars, said to be the most valuable cargo ever shipped from Kanagawa.

A Portuguese

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Flight of the King of Naples Contradicted.

Uncertainty of Garibaldi's Movements.

Austrian Defensive Preparations in Vienna.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH AT BEYROUT.

Punishment of the Syrian Murderers.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., and from Queenstown on the evening of the 2d, arrived at this port yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown on the 30th, and Liverpool on the 31st ult., at 11 A. M.

The *Arago* reached Southampton on the 30th.

The *Jura* is advertised to take the place of the *Canadian*, leaving Liverpool for Quebec on the 6th inst.

Nothing of moment had occurred in Calabria, and the reported flight of the King from Naples had been contradicted.

It was reported that the Count of Syracuse, uncle to the King of Naples, had written a letter to the King recommending him to avoid a useless effusion of blood, and to follow the example of the Duchess of Parma.

The proposal to make the City of Naples neutral, was regarded as without the smallest chances of success.

It was reported that several of the Neapolitan Ministers had declared they would not fight against their countrymen, and if a general rising took place would give it no opposition.

A Naples dispatch of the 30th August to the *Patrie* says:

"Tranquillity prevails in the city.

The expected military demonstration in favor of annexation to Piedmont has been adjourned. GARIBALDI has left Calabria, but it is not known in what direction he has gone. Decisive events are expected to take place shortly. Baron BRENIER has obtained the satisfaction which he demanded."

A statement was afloat that GARIBALDI entered Monteleone on the 27th August, and that he had succeeded in transporting his whole army to the mainland.

The Austrian Government, fearing an attack on Venetia, was most actively pushing on the works connecting the Venetian railways with those of Germany, which would enable Austria to transport a considerable force to Venetia in a few days.

The Austrian *Gazette* says:

"According to intelligence received direct from Warsaw, the rumor of an approaching interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, gains more consistence, and preparations for that event are, it is said, being made."

By order of FUAD PASHA, seventy individuals convicted of having taken part in the late Syrian massacres had been hung, and one hundred and ten soldiers had been shot. He had compelled 3,000 inhabitants of Damascus to enter the army. 4,500 soldiers of the French expedition had disembarked at Beyrout.

The appearance of Foreign troops had been the signal for the manifestation of ill-feeling between the Christians and Moslems. Partial fights had taken place in Beyrout. Constantinople letters continue to express fears of a general rising against the Christians when the French landed.

Sickening details relative to the late massacres continue to come to hand. At Hasbeya, out of 3,200 Christians, only 1,400 were found remaining, nearly all women and children. The corpses remained unburied. The Serai was full of them, and in the upper rooms they were piled in heaps five to six feet high.

The adjournment of Parliament had led to a dead calm in British politics.

A letter from Capt. YOUNG, of the Arctic cruiser *Fox*, dated Haldersing, Aug. 7, states that the *Fox* was on the point of starting for Iceland, after a successful survey of the Faroe Isles for the purposes of a North Atlantic Telegraph.

The strike among the weavers of Coventry was at an end. The weavers, after severe privations, accepted the terms of the employers.

The first street railway in England, upon the American principle, was formally inaugurated at Birkenhead on the 30th of August, and the general impression was highly favorable. Mr. GEO. F. TRAIN, the promoter of the enterprise, gave a grand banquet at Birkenhead in honor of the event, and delivered a characteristic go-ahead speech. Mr. TRAIN'S efforts to introduce the system in London, Dublin, Manchester and elsewhere were meeting with every success.

A grand review of the volunteers of Lancashire, to the number of nearly 12,000 men, took place, by invitation of Lord DERBY, at Knowsley Park on the day the *Asia* sailed. All Liverpool flocked to the scene.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the subject of Mr. LINDSAY'S mission to America relative to shipping matters, raises an objection to the appointment, and takes exception generally to the policy of taking the business of the country out of the hands of the responsible Ministers at Foreign Courts and placing it in the hands of novices who purchase by serving the country for nothing a most unlimited license for mismanagement.

The Emperor and Empress of the French had reached Annecy and would stay there until the 1st instant.

A rumor had been current that Signor FARINI, who went to compliment the Emperor on the occasion of his first visit to the transferred Provinces, presented an autograph letter from the King of Sardinia in which VICTOR EMANUEL declared it was impossible for him any longer to resist the current of public feeling in Italy, and that he must lead it or be swept away by it. A Paris telegram, however, asserts that this rumor was without foundation, and that FARINI went merely to compliment the Emperor in the name of the King.

Letters from Algiers say that 50,000 Arab horsemen, from all the tribes of Algeria, and even from Tunis, were making preparations to be present at the *fête* to be given in honor of the Emperor, on which occasion they will execute manœuvres on a grand scale.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the passage about Savoy, and the silence respecting the French treaty, in Queen VICTORIA'S speech, produced a bad impression in Paris.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that 100,000 men had been mobilized, and that a permanent camp was about to be established close to the Swiss and Germanic frontier.

The Paris *Patrie* gives a rumor that two more regiments were to be dispatched to Rome, as reinforcements.

Cholera was prevailing to a serious extent in Spain. At Malaga, 600 persons were attacked in one day, and 50 of them died.

A Madrid dispatch says that the Emperor of the French, on his return from Algeria, will stop at Barcelona, where he wishes to have an interview with the Queen of Spain.

It is stated that the Federal Council of Switzerland, having been solicited by the French Government to send a deputation to Thonor to greet the Emperor, replied that there was no occasion for any such step.

KOSSUTH had arrived at Bellagio, on the Lake of Como. He was received with great enthusiasm. His intended movements were unknown.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

THE INVASION OF CALABRIA.

From the Special Correspondent of the Times.

MESSINA, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1860.

Last night news arrived from the other side. GARIBALDI was in the neighborhood of Reggio, and had been joined by several hundred Calabrese volunteers. His intention was to be in Reggio to-day at dawn. In the latter place there were but 700 men of the garrison, and these were not in the town, but outside on the road where GARIBALDI was coming. The town was in the hands of 1,500 National Guards, who were ready to join GARIBALDI. That very day 500 more muskets had been distributed by the Neapolitans to the National Guard. The letter contained an order for the Second Brigade of TURR'S Division to embark in the harbor of Messina during the night, and be on the other side towards dawn. At the same it was ordered that as soon as the attack on Reggio took place, COSENZ'S Division at the Faro should make an effort to effect a landing, and thus cause a diversion on that side.

The order concerning the embarkation of the second brigade of TURR'S Division was immediately given, and at 1 A. M. in the morning the brigade was ready to embark in the *Queen of England*, the *Franklin*, and the *Sidney*, which had arrived with some hundred men in the evening from Genoa. But it seems the Neapolitans got information on the subject, for one of their large frigates placed herself right at the entrance of the harbor, so that all idea of going out with the steamers had to be given up.

This morning, at daybreak, there was a heavy fire of musketry, first in the vicinity and then in Reggio itself. Two Neapolitan steamers and five gun-boats soon opened fire likewise. This firing lasted for several hours; after some time the fort of Reggio joined also. About 8 A. M. the musketry fire ceased, but the ships continued to fire on the town. About 9 A. M. the fort, which had ceased firing for some time, commenced again, but no answer was returned from the shipping.

While this was passing towards Reggio a part of COSENZ'S Division embarked in boats at Faro. It was broad daylight when the expedition started, in spite of four Neapolitan steamers which were cruising in the neighborhood. Two others which were on their way to Reggio turned likewise as soon as they saw the movement from Faro. All these steamers approached the fort of the Fiumara, towards which the expedition had started, and opened fire, as well as the three forts of Scylla, Fiumara, and Punta di Pezzo. The batteries on the Faro opened for the first time. A well-sustained fire was kept up on both sides till 9 A. M., but, as with Reggio, we are still in the dark as to how far the disembarkation has been successful.

10 A. M.—The firing at Reggio has again begun. The sound of musketry is distinctly heard in the town, and the fort is likewise firing towards the town. This leaves no doubt that the town has been entered by our people, and that the troops are in the fort. You may imagine the agitation which the sight of all this produces, and every one is waiting anxiously for the order of embarkation. The loss of the *Torino* was a heavy blow for us, who are not over rich in means of transport. According to accounts just come in, the vessel has just been burnt by Neapolitans.

11:30 A. M.—Just now the following message was brought in. It was sent from the semaphore station, close to Reggio, to the citadel, and was to the following effect:

"10:35.—At Reggio two cannon shots from the castle, towards the land. The musketry continues brisk. 10:50. The fire has ceased."

1. P. M.—The mail leaves, but no news yet from the other side. The firing has ceased.

THE CAPTURE OF REGGIO.

From the Geneva Corriere Mercantile.

The outworks were stormed after a short engagement outside the fort. A sharp fire was kept up by the latter for upwards of two hours; the artillery of the place, though not very numerous, being well served. But the outworks being taken, Gen. VIALA was forced to capitulate. The artillerymen were the first to refuse doing their duty any longer. The Neapolitans had 500 killed or wounded, and 500 made prisoners. GARIBALDI'S loss was severe, but is not stated. Col. BIXIO was slightly wounded in the arm.

From the London News.

We have some additional particulars of the capitulation of Reggio. The garrison of the citadel were permitted to come out with their muskets only, and the personal baggage of the soldiers. Eight field pieces and Paixhan guns, besides six of a smaller size, and sixteen or eighteen battery guns, two bronze mortars, 5,000 muskets, and a great quantity of provisions and coal, with a number of mules, remained in the hands of the victors. It appears from the official bulletins that the Royal troops near Reggio were reinforced by Generals VIALE and Gallo, and by Col. RUTZ; the strong positions of the Piale, which dominate the southern extremity of the Peninsula, were occupied by the Melendez brigades of the King's army. It was on the 22d August, at 4½ o'clock in the morning, that the conflict began, and the Bourbon troops were very soon compelled to take refuge in the citadel of Reggio, their outposts having been forced by the assault of Garibaldians, so that the whole division proved unable to withstand this attack. The correspondence of the *Nazionale* describe the enthusiasm with which the liberators are received on their landing in Calabria, where their ranks are augmented at every step of their march.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

The London *News* publishes the following extract from a private letter:

NAPLES, Saturday, Aug. 25.

GARIBALDI performs prodigies of valor wherever he appears. We have just received news of his having completely beaten the Division Viale, making 1,500 prisoners, and forcing the remainder to reembark. He is thus in possession of the south of the Kingdom, and we fully expect his arrival here in ten or twelve days. He is anxiously awaited, for all are tired of the present state of affairs.

SPREAD OF THE INSURRECTION.

Correspondence of the Times.

NAPLES, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The Kingdom may now be said to be almost in full insurrection, and classes are divided against classes by civil war. The news from the provinces is most afflicting. Conspiracies, conflicts, bloodshed, such are the facts which are daily and hourly communicated to us; insurrection and reaction proceed with equal steps, and when or how this will all end God only knows.

Two or three days ago I was told that in Aprino 400 armed men, with a well-known reactionist at their head, began to sack the place, crying out "Viva il Rè!" The National Guard, however, dispersed them, not without some loss to themselves. Yesterday information arrived of similar facts at Bovino, in the province of Capitanata, where the reactionists, strengthened by the Gendarmes, assaulted the proprietors, robbed them, and killed four of the most influential inhabitants. From Moriopoli, Sassinovo and Bari, similar complaints arrive, and, indeed, from a host of other places, which it would be tedious to enumerate. In most places the authorities get the upper hand, but not without the sacrifice of much life and the necessity of many arrests.

I must not omit to mention that the clergy have begun to move in the kingdom of Naples. A small work is circulating here addressed to the Neapolitan clergy, and endeavoring to persuade them to adopt the new institutions. The Bishop of Ischia, moreover, has addressed a pastoral to the clergy and the faithful of his diocese, in which he says that those who refuse to obey and support the new form of government are neither faithful subjects nor good Christians—on the contrary, rebels and fomenters of scandals. The lower clergy, it is generally understood, number among them many Liberals, but a liberal Bishop is as rare as a black swan in this country. In the movement in the Basilicata, according to the dispatches of the Comitato, the clergy are more or less mixed up. An act of the Provisional Government of this Province is before me, adopting precisely the same heading as the Sicilian decrees—"VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy," "Gen. GARIBALDI, Dictator of the Two Sicilies," and signed by the Pro-Dictators.

From the capital all the provincials are leaving for their posts, and in all probability the insurrection will be general.

Troops are being sent into the provinces in all directions, though, from principle or cowardice, frequent desertions may be expected. "We can no longer control them," said a superior officer the other day. On the night before last, the Third and Fifteenth Chasseurs left in the direction of Salerno, as also artillery, and I think it not unlikely that the movement will begin there immediately.

THE FUTURE OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

From Le Nord.

The Italian question daily tends more and more to become the pivot of the situation; it is more serious than is generally supposed, and it would be strangely to deceive oneself to imagine that it is limited to the dynastic affairs of Naples, and even to the eventualities of an attack by GARIBALDI on Venetia. We said a few days ago that the Italian movement symbolizes in some sort the secret struggle that is going on between the past and the future, between the old policy, which will not yield its place, and a policy more in accordance with the ideas and necessities of our epoch. Must one be astonished after that, if on the solution that movement shall receive certain alliances, and consequently peace or war depend? It may be said, then, without exaggeration, that the Gordian knot of the situation is there. In a month we shall know if that knot is to be untied of cut.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS AT BEYROUT.

Correspondence of the London News.

BEYROUT, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The grand event of the day here is that all doubts are set at rest as to the intervention, by the arrival, this morning, of some 2,000 French troops, more being to follow in a day or two. They have not yet disembarked, but I believe will do so this evening. The Christians are delighted; the Moslems sulky; the Osmanli, or fanatic party, in despair; and every European more rejoiced than another. Whatever people may think in Europe, here we have no national jealousies on a question which regards our lives, fortunes, honor and peace. We English are just as glad to see the French troops arrive as, I believe, the French were to see our fleet come to anchor before Beyrout.

PUNISHMENT OF THE MURDERERS.

From the Official Report.

DAMASCUS, Monday, Aug. 20.

This morning 167 persons implicated in the late massacres, and on whom sentence of death had been passed, were executed, Fifty-seven of the condemned men were hanged in the most populous part of the city, and 110 of the local Police were shot in the square. Their execution has struck terror into the inhabitants of the city, which remained tranquil. To-morrow those condemned to hard labor and detention will be sent, under a strong escort, to Beyrout, where they will be immediately embarked for Constantinople. Among the persons hanged were brothers, sons and parents of the first men of the country. No attention was paid to their rank or dignity. To-morrow all the principal parties compromised will be arrested, tried and punished. The trial of Ex-Gov. AHMID AGHEA and other officers is proceeding before a council of war. The sentences will be enforced immediately after they are pronounced. The guilty persons who escaped after the massacre will be tried as outlaws. They will undergo their penalties as soon as they are seized. The army of the Sultan acts with the most rigorous discipline, and in perfect loyalty. The arm of justice is triumphant. Perfect tranquillity reigns on all the borders of Syria. Order is reëstablished at Sardi and its environs.

—Dr. F. D. Huntington was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Trinity Church, Boston, on the 12th; Rev. Dr. Watson, of the U. S. Navy, Bishop Burgess of Maine, and Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn took part in the services.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

The Indians Welcome their Great Brother, the Son of their Great Mother, to their Wigwams.

The Chief Wauhwanosh calls the Prince Wishahtawnee.

GREAT LIBERALITY OF HIS HIGHNESS.

THE VISIT TO NIAGARA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The proceedings of to-day were very interesting. This morning the Prince and his suite and a few others went to Sarnia, and disappointed the Mayor, who had requested him to come in uniform. There he partook of lunch. An Indian tribe greatly amused him by their performances; after which they were presented to him and delivered an address, in which they welcomed their great brother, the son of their great mother, to their wigwam. The chief, WAUHWANOSH, addressed him in the vernacular, which was interpreted by ASSICKENACK, and begged permission to call him WISHAHTAWNEE. One hundred silver medals were given to the tribe, and one hundred pounds to the daughter of the chief.

This being satisfactorily ended, we all took a small steamer, and in her made an excursion on Lake Huron. The steamer went within two hundred feet of the American shore, on which were assembled a great many people, who cheered vociferously, while they waved a salute with the American flag.

When the Prince returned here he was met by a very great crowd of people, who pushed about in the most unceremonious manner. The volunteers attempted to drive them back by the force of their horse power. The attempt was futile, and in the *mêlée* which ensued the Colonel was thrown from his horse and seriously injured, as was also an old gentleman who had come 60 miles to see the Prince, and who remarked, when the doctor told him that his leg was broken, that he thought he was entitled to a pension. A purse of $150 was raised for him by the Prince's suite.

The representative of a leading English paper has been sent to Coventry by the members of the American Press—a rebuke for his ungenerous and ineffectual attempts to oust them from the good graces of the directors of the Prince's movements.

The First Batallion of the Montreal Riflemen, under command of Col. WILEY, has accompanied the Prince through Canada as his guard of honor, and His Royal Highness has this evening issued an edict directing that henceforth that batallion shall be known as the Prince's Own. This had caused great excitement in military circles, and as I write the guard are in front of the Prince's window, and their band are serenading him—a compliment which he has graciously acknowledged.

While the Prince was being escorted through the streets, to-day, his carriage was delayed by the crowd, who cheered vociferously. One tall Hibernian, while shouting at the top of his voice, and waving a shocking bad hat in the air, slapped the Prince full in the face, much to the astonishment of the young gentlemen, who, however, seeing that it was done in his honor, laughed it off as a good joke, though he afterwards confessed that it was the first time he had seen stars in the day-time on this side of the water.

A *levée* was held at 4 o'clock, and everybody was presented;—amongst others was the one hundred and four year old Indian who composed the new war dance, and who was so delighted with the gracious manner of the Prince that, forgetful of time and place, he seized his hand and kissed it affectionately.

The ball, which is now in progress, is a very successful affair. The Prince opened it by dancing with Lady Mayoress MOFFATT, who is a stout Scotch lassie, only five feet high, and weighs about 180 lbs., and who, the envious townspeople say, has been practicing the "mazy" for the past two months, preparatory for the occasion.

There are about 2,500 people at the ball, and the Prince, as well as everyone else, is enjoying himself with the greatest gusto.

To-morrow the Prince goes to Niagara, *via* Woodstock, Paris and Chippewa, at all of which points he is to receive and reply to addresses. He will spend Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the Falls, to which point all of his horses have gone, and where he calculates recuperating his somewhat exhausted energies.

The illuminations are very fine, and the transparency in front of the telegraph office attracts universal attention.

The Duke has just promised that the Prince may go to Fort Erie and meet the Buffalonians.

HOWARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, C. W., Friday, Sept. 13—12 M.

The Prince of Wales and the royal party left this morning by special train *via* the Great Western Railway, for Port Sarina, where they arrived at 11 o'clock. They return at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the Prince holds a levée, and attends a ball in the evening. The weather is very fine, and the town is filled with people. The fire companies, with their machines, from all the surrounding towns, are here having a grand tournament this morning. There are no Orange demonstrations.

10 P. M.—The Royal Party arrived from Port Sarnia at half-past three this afternoon, an interesting ceremony with the Indians having detained them longer than was anticipated. On board the train were a number of the Canadian Ministry, Mr. BRYDGES, Managing Director of the Great Western Railroad, and the London City Council. The Indians gave the Prince their farewell whoop. A general concourse of people assembled to greet the Prince on his return here. He went directly to the *levée*, and is at the ball this evening.

To-morrow morning he leaves for Niagara *via* Brantford, Fort Erie and Chippewa, arriving at the Clifton House Friday night, where there is to be a great display of fireworks.

THE PRINCE TO VISIT PITTSBURGH.

Baron RENFREW is to visit Pittsburgh. The annexed letter of invitation from the Mayor of that city proved irresistible:

TORONTO, Sept. 5, 1860.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle:

Learning through the ordinary channels of public intelligence that the contemplated tour of Lord RENFREW over a portion of the United States, will be extended to the Ohio River and adjacent country, it would certainly prove a singular gratification to the citizens of Pittsburgh to seize the opportunity of manifesting in the person of Her son, their profound respect and admiration for the virtuous and exalted Sovereign of that great nation, from whom, as a people, we are mainly descended.

At the instance, therefore, of very many of our most worthy citizens, and in accordance and in behalf of their and my own earnest wishes as their chief magistrate, I have the honor to present through your Grace, a cordial invitation and most hearty welcome to Lord RENFREW and suite, on a visit to this city.

Nor would such a *détour* on the part of his Lordship be devoid of some *historical* interest, in view of the present visit to the Canadas of the Heir to the Crown of England, when it will be remembered that it was the seizure by France, in 1754, of *this position* commanding the navigation of the Ohio in the then Province of Pennsylvania. The establishment thereon of Fort Du Quesne, its subsequent recapture by the arms of Great Britain, and final discomfiture of the hostile and ambitious combination of France and their Indian Allies, for the possession of the Ohio and the West. The construction of Fort Pitt on the ruins of the French fortress of Du Quesne, forming with their first aggression the primary cause and commencement of this long and eventful war terminated by the treaty of Paris in May, 1763, by which the conquest of all the Canadas achieved by British valor, was secured in perpetuity to the Crown of England. Trusting the facilities of intercourse with this city in journeying to, or returning from, points further west, will in no wise interfere with the convenience of his Lordship, whilst it will afford to us a grateful occasion to render his presence in Pittsburgh agreeable to himself, it will at the same time supply for record in the future annals of our city (bearing the name, and on its official seal the arms of one of England's most renowned and liberal statesmen,) one more to the manifold incidents of interest arising out of the visit of his Lordship to this continent, which has so strikingly moved the hearts, and awakened the kindred reminiscences and sensibilities of so large a portion of this nation.

With profound respect and consideration,

GEORGE WILSON, Mayor.

A Perfect Cure.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital—East 13th st., near 4th-av. The preliminary course for 1860-61 will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, by a Lecture from Professor CARNOCHAN at 11 o'clock A. M. on amputations, to be followed at 12 o'clock, noon, with a lecture from Professor REESE, on Hygiene and Prophylactic Medicine. Medical gentlemen, students, and those interested in the subject, are respectfully invited.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Radical Cure of Hernia.

Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Parker Bros., London Club Sauce—SINCE its introduction into this country, has found its way into almost every respectable family, hotel and restaurant in the land. Indispensable with steaks, meats and fish of every kind; the popularity it now enjoys is owing to its superior savory qualities, as well as its cheapness. Sold by all respectable grocers everywhere. A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent for the United States and Canada.

Life-like Portraits of
GARIBALDI,
CAVOUR, and
VICTOR EMANUEL,
Just received from Europe, by
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Aquaria!!! Aquaria!!!
GLEASON & GODDARD, Manufacturers and Dealers in Aquaria. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants, fish, pebbles, &c. For sale at NO. 454 BROADWAY, New-York.

New Styles of Silk Braid Caps, Hair Nets, Gilt Slides, Spangles and Ornaments, Rich Dress and Mantilla Buttons, and many other New Goods, just received per steamer *Fulton*, for sale to the trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 341 Broadway.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
Girls', Boys' and Infants' Fall Style Hats,
Gentlemen's and Youths' Fall Style Hats.
Ladies' Furs—Mink, Sable and Squirrel Sets of Furs, NOW READY.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
Especially invites his old friends and customers to call and examine his stock, before purchasing their Fall Hats and Caps.

Ladies Returning from the Country.—Ladies' Gaiters at 12s.; Slippers and Ties 6s. and 7s. per pair. Boys', Misses' and children's Boots and Shoes all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

Fall Styles Ready.—Gents' and Children's Hats and Caps, all the newest styles. Beautiful beaver hats, richly trimmed, for Misses and Children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

What is It? The Renfrew Hat.
Where is it? At WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Also, the SCOTCH RIFLE CAP, just received.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.
Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine stores. Infallible Onguent for the hair. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
"They are the favorites for families."—*Times.*
"We prefer them for family use."—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FITZ-HENRI—REED.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at Calvary Church, 23d-st., by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., JOHN RUTLEDGE FITZ-HENRI, of Louisiana, to ELIZA A. REED, of this City.

FOWLER—AYMAR.—On Brooklyn Heights, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, at Grace Church, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, WILLIAM A. FOWLER to MARY FRANCES, daughter of Samuel Aymar, Esq.

PECK—LEVERICH.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. W. W. Halloway, J. MILNOR PECK to ANNA L., daughter of the late Edward Leverich, of Newtown.

DIED.

JAYNE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, HENRY MOORE, infant son of Walter P. and Margaret Jane, aged 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 144 West 20th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. The remains will be taken to East Chester.

COCHRAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, Mrs. MARGARET COCHRAN, wife of Alexander Cochran, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 179 West 39th-st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WASHBURN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, after a lingering illness, STEPHEN WASHBURN, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 191 Prince-st., corner of Sullivan, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Dobbs' Ferry for interment. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 9:45 A. M.

BARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, GUILELMA, only daughter of Isaac O. Barker, in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on Friday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

ALLIEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 13, SOPHIA HENRIETTA, wife of Julien L. Allien, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 London-terrace, 23d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock precisely.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 13, FANNY LEE, daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Lee, of Westerly, R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Dr. Benj. Bassett, No. 88 2d-place, at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, without further notice.

CROCHERON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, at his residence, NICHOLAS CROCHERON, formerly of Staten Island.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat.

PRIME.—At Huntington, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, EXPERIENCE, relict of the late Ebeneser Prime, in the 76th year of her age.

CAMPBELL.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday evening, Sept. 13, JACOB CAMPBELL, at his residence, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Second Reformed Dutch Church of the above place, (Rev. Mr. Demarest, Pastor,) on Saturday morning next, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BAKER.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Sept. 13, of diphtheria, FRANCES ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Walter and Frances C. Baker, aged 4 months.

Funeral this afternoon, from her father's residence.

SPIES.—At Township, Albany County, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, FRANCIS SPIES, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 31 Johnson-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

BREWSTER.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 12, JOHN BREWSTER, aged 36 years.

SANDS.—At Port Chester, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at his residence, ELISHA SANDS, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Port Chester, at 2 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 14.

SEYMOUR.—In Utica, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 5, FRANCES ARTILL, wife of John F. Seymour, and daughter of Arthur Tappan.

DAVIS.—At Aspinwall, N. G., on Monday, Sept. 3, THOMAS OWEN DAVIS, of New-York City, aged 48 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 437, Sept. 13, 1860.
70, 40, 20, 43, 53, 36, 54, 69, 37, 71, 13, 64.

Class No. 438, Sept. 13, 1860.
20, 38, 67, 45, 75, 1, 54, 39, 58, 41, 61, 4, 30, 64.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 13, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

WILL BE READY 21ST SEPTEMBER, NO. 1 OF

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.

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THREE CENTS WEEKLY.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PERIODICAL.
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF READING.
INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
POETRY, MUSIC AND WIT.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND GARDENING.
MECHANICS AND NEW INVENTIONS.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, CHESS, &c.
HISTORY AND TRAVEL. JUVENILE COLUMN.
LESSONS IN GERMAN AND FRENCH.
THE NEWEST MUSIC OF AMERICA AND EUROPE
BY
THE BEST WRITERS AND MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

FIT TO BE READ IN EVERY FAMILY
With pleasure and permanent advantage.

SPECIAL EDITORS FOR EACH DEPARTMENT.

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALISE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES
Price One Dollar a Package.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:

GEO. LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MISS KENNEDY'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss Kennedy will also receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils, and will be at home from the 1st of September. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants, if desired.

MRS. AND MISS STERRS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.

Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.

JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 30 WEST 25TH-ST.,
Opposite Trinity Chapel.

This School, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A small number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 22d-st., (second door from the 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Special provision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 14th-st.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 309 WEST 22D-ST.—This school, conducted on the most approved German plan, aims at the harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, the physical perfection and the moral well-being of its pupils. Numerous highly qualified teachers, native and foreign, employed in the English, German, French and Spanish departments. Boys prepared for business or college. Separate department for girls, in which plain and ornamental needlework are taught. Gymnasium superintended by competent gymnasts in both departments. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Term begins Sept. 10. Circulars, giving very full particulars, may be obtained of Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway, and at the Institute.

R. DULON, P. D.
H. GERCKE, P. D.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This Institution, established nine years ago, by the late Prof. Gray, will be opened on MONDAY, the 10th inst., under the charge of Dr. CHARLES E. WEST. The edifices have been thoroughly renovated, and spacious rooms are provided for the residence of young ladies from abroad in the family of the Principal. While the same thorough course of study will be pursued in the higher departments as under Prof. Gray, Dr. West will give special personal care and oversight to primary pupils. Brooklyn, No. 88 Montague-st.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in Music, Drawing, Languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on lectures, Concerts, &c. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Mrs. R., No. 34 West 25th-st., N. Y.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Ketterer*, from Fulton-slip at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT TARRYTOWN for male and females under 14 years. Location unsurpassed on the Hudson. Terms, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. Term commencing Sept. 25. For reference apply to S. H. Cowles, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Rev. N. Gillespie, cor. of Walker and Baxter-sts., N. Y. York, No. 17 Nassau-st., or of JOSEPH JONES, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP. School opens 19th. Board, including room (furnished, warmed, and lighted,) $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK, THE PIANIST, begs that all communications regarding lessons be addressed to the care of CHICKERING & SONS, No. 694 Broadway, where he will also receive "personal" communications on Tuesdays and Fridays.

MONS. L. DE' GRAND 'S FRENCH and English, classical and mercial boarding-school, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Special attention to the modern languages and commercial branches.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE-OPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 886 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 239 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., New-York, for the Christian education of young ladies, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Address Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

MISS STIMSON WILL RESUME HER School on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 119 West 34th-st.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNEE, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST-20TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 17th.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept 17.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. MEAN, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

See advertisement in the *Times*, *Tribune* and *World* of Saturday, Sept. 15.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SPRINGSIDE,

On Owasco Lake, two miles from Auburn, Cayuga Co. HENRY W. DWIGHT, Principal; WM. H. BEACH, Associate Principal. Number of pupils limited to 25. Terms, $300 per annum, payable at commencement of terms—1st October, 1st January, and middle of April.

REFERENCES—Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. D. D. Field, Wm. Pitt Palmer, James B. Brismade, H. D. Sedgwick, S. E. Burrall, Jasper Corning, Edward Corning, James C. Derby, Ivison & Phinney, C. L. Mather, C. P. Dewey, and A. D. Napier, New-York. Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., President Ham. Col.; Rev. Chester Dewey, D.D., LL.D., Prof. Roch. University; Prof. Albert Hopkins, Wms. College; Rev. E. H. Cressy, Staten Island; Rev. E. N. Huntington, D.D., Prof. Aub. Theo. Seminary; Rev. Henry Fowler, Rev. Chas. Hawley, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. Chris. Morgan, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, and E. T. Throop Martin, Auburn.

Mr. DWIGHT may be seen at the store of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway, to-day, (Friday,) from 9 till 5 o'clock.

LADIES' ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. APTOMMAS have opened their new establishment, the specific object of which is to offer facilities for the acquirement of accomplishments, and also to afford a home to those who seek the superior means of instruction to be found in New-York City. A prominent feature is the introduction of a

LEGITIMATE METHOD OF STUDYING,

without which the best tuition is attended with no benefit; and hence the reason that aspirants for accomplishments are disappointed with their attainments. The admirable plan of

EVERY-DAY LESSONS

is adopted as the only effective mode of teaching. For the development of taste, Matinées and Soirées, of a high order, will be given during each season. The assistance of the most eminent artists is secured. For particulars apply to Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square.
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK.—President, Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, late Mayor of New-York City; Secretary, JAMES F. HALL, of Wm. Hall & Sons.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—JACOB BEAKLEY, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Pathology; ISAAC MONROE WARD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence; WILLIAM TAFT HOYNE, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Homœopathic Medicine; FRANKLIN W. HUNT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine; MATHEW SEMPLE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; STEPHEN R. KIRBY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; JOHN D. LA MONTAGNE, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy; WILLIAM M. ROOMAN, M. D., Professor of Physiology and the Institutes; JAS. A. CARMICHAEL, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Faculty have leased the property on the northwest corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av., and in the rear of the Gramercy Hotel, a pleasant and eligible location, where every facility will be afforded for a thorough and complete course of instruction in all the branches pertaining to Medical science.

The Session will open on MONDAY, the 17th of October, and close on the 1st of March.

J. BEAKLEY, M. D., Dean of the Faculty,
No. 42 West 24th-st., New-York.

P. S.—Board can be had from $3 to $5 per week.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10.—The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH BEDWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof. EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 84 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—E. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 152 Pacific-st.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Gaston & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York; location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 372 Broadway, corner 13th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

MRS. BODSTEIN WILL RESUME IN-STRUCTION in singing, at her residence, No. 84 West 22d-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Application to be made at the house.

MRS. A. THIBAULT, FORMERLY OF No. 15 Washington-place, having removed to No. 36 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be prepared to receive her pupils on Monday, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 10 Madison-av.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys at Williamstown, Mass., will reopen Sept. 27. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway, where the Principal may be seen on the 6th and 7th inst.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-TURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her school on Monday, September 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

SCHOOL.
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

The Fall term of the Misses EDWARDS School will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALES-THENICS.—Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR reopen their well-known rooms, No. 65 West 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.; No. 90 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is now open. Mr. T. will be pleased to accommodate parties who may form classes at their residences, in private schools, or at either of the Academies. Call for circulars.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVER-HACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL WILL BE READY, on the 17th inst., to receive at her residence, No. 237 West 22d-st., a few young ladies for instruction in Latin and in the English branches. Applications addressed to the care of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., will be attended to.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME BONDON, JUST RETURNED from Paris, is ready to resume her lessons in French and Music. Direct care of A. Bondon, No. 44 South-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A PROFESTANT LADY, NAtive of Switzerland, having ten years' experience of teaching in America, wishes to make an engagement with some large institution as teacher of French, German and drawing. She can assist in some other branches, but does not wish to perform other duties besides teaching. Or she would undertake the education of children—no more than three—in a private family, and where the situation would likely be a permanent one. Best references given. Address Box No. 245 Brattleboro', Vt., or apply at F. W. CHRISTERN'S foreign bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE property, good-will, &c., of a long-established boarding and day school for young gentlemen, within an hour's ride of this City, in a locality unsurpassed by any in the country for its beautiful scenery, healthful climate, and its many social and religious advantages. Address Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Weston, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher Mathematics, usual English branches and Drawing, desires a situation in a seminary, or as governess in a family; no objection to go South; satisfactory references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 392, Augusta, Maine.

AS PRIVATE TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF William's College, of two years' standing, who has had experience as a teacher, will receive pupils for private instruction in the studies required for admission to college. The best of college and city testimonials and references will be given. Address X., Box No. 93 *World* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS AN experienced teacher of vocal and instrumental music, desires to hear of some pleasant family where instruction in music will be received as an equivalent for her board; the best of references can be given. Address M. L. R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

ELOCUTION.—A POSITION TO TEACH ELOCUtion in a school or privately, in the City, is desired. Testimonials as to qualifications from W. A. Larned, Professor of Belles Lettres in Yale College, and others. Address R. S., Box No. 698 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

A TUTOR.—WANTED, ONE WHO IS THORoughly competent to teach two or more of the following accomplishments, viz.: guitar, singing, pastel painting and Italian. Guitar and pastel preferred. Inquire of Dr. MINNELLI, No. 1,057 Broadway.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED IN A PRIVATE family a governess, to instruct in the higher English branches, mathematics, French and drawing; none but those thoroughly competent need address H. W., Box No. 1,502 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF instrumental music, in a Middle State; an unmarried man, well competent to teach the piano, flute and violin; an organist preferred. Address N. T. T., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN, 32 years of age, of collegiate attainments, and of ten years' business experience, desires a situation; good references. Address WILLIAM BARSTOW, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A CLERGYMAN, a recent graduate of Yale College, a situation as tutor, either in a private family or in a school. Satisfactory references given. Address YALE, *Tribune* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, well established in teaching the piano, having lost three of her pupils by their removal to the country, would like to obtain three more to supply their place. Terms, $20 per quarter. Best references given if required. Address FAITH, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTIONS.—WILLIAM DRESSLER respectfully informs his pupils and friends that he has returned to the City and resumed his avocation giving instructions on the piano-forte, etc.

Apply at DRESSLER'S Music store, No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent
No. 333 Broadway.

$200 FOR A SPLENDID ROUND CORNER carved piano, worth $400; uncommon fine tone, with modern improvements, nearly new; also, a 6-octave melodeon. Can be seen at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL A NEW Piano for $130. They have a few 2d-hand Pianos for sale on installments. No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 407 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Commence in New-York, Sept. 29.
In Brooklyn, Oct. 2.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season—one, the Quadrille Stirienne, especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 355 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. TUESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons, at 3 o'clock for ladies; TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen; misses and masters on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply at the Academy, or send for a circular.

THE TURF.

$20,000.—PLANET, DANIEL BOONE AND Fashion Course will commence Sept. 26, with the above sweepstake. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A large house, situated in the upper part of the City, a few doors from Broadway, will accommodate one or two gentlemen who could room together, with breakfast and tea, and give them the comforts and enjoyments of home. Room large, and furnished with all conveniences. Address H. M., Box. No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing for furnished rooms, with or without board, can be accommodated in a private family, by addressing G. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office. Location 14th-st., near 2d-av. None need apply but those of unquestionable respectability.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with or without private table, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place; gentlemen or families, in the City or now in the country, desiring to secure the best of home comforts, may address W. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD. A PLEASant, well-furnished front room and bedroom on the third floor, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman. The house has gas, baths, &c. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The house has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with full or partial board in a private family, in a pleasant location, easy of access to Fulton and South Ferries, by applying at No. 134 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING HANDsomely furnished suites of rooms may be accommodated by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st.; references required.

BOARDING.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY Teacher desires to give lessons in singing and upon the piano-forte, in exchange for the comforts of a home. Address L. X. Y., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be obtained by a family or single gentlemen—private table—at No. 54 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. House first-class.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A LARGE Broom and extension room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a first-class house; all the modern improvements; also, a large-sized hall bedroom, 2d floor, suitable for a gentleman; house heated with a furnace. Apply at No. 236 Union-st., between Clinton and Court.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be suited with pleasant rooms; house, modern improvements; home comforts may be enjoyed; location desirable, convenient to either South or Wall-st. ferries. No. 71 State-st., between Henry and Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A GENTLE-MAN and wife or two single gentlemen; a large bedroom and parlor, nicely furnished and pleasantly located, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton-st. ferries, can be had for $20, gas and fuel included. Address, with reference, H. M. A., Box 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM on second or third floor, for two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 25 Concord-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, can be obtained by applying at No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton Ferry. Dinner at 6.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD HABITS AND very respectable family, desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home; locality between 4th and 14th-sts, and 2nd and 5th-avs. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARD—WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman, his wife and daughter, in the vicinity of Dr. Hawks' Church; terms, $60 per month. Address C., Box No. 2,710 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF 18 years, who will be absent daily from 8 to 2 o'clock, taking private lessons from a lady teacher, to finish her education; either a first-class boarding-house or private family; terms $5. Including fuel. Reference demanded and given. Between 4th and 9th avs. and 15th and 26th sts. Address K. I., Box 144 *Times* Office, with particulars.

BOARD WANTED IN THIS CITY FOR THE WINTER—For a family consisting of a gentleman, lady, son and three children, 12, 8 and 5 years, front room, 2d floor and two bed rooms, furnished. Religious, private family preferred. Terms, including fire and gas, not to exceed $85 per month. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,787 New-York Post-office.

A HOME—FOR A HUSBAND AND WIFE, OR FOR two ladies, who desire quiet, liberal board, in a social, intelligent, religious family, in a

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND CREDITORS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE MORTGAGE AND OTHER CREDITORS of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, Signers to the Agreement of July 30, 1860: The undersigned, having been duly elected Trustees and Attorneys under an agreement made July 30, 1860, to purchase the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad at any foreclosure sale of said Railroad, which may be made, and "to do any and all things which we deem for your benefit, as fully as you might do if personally present," (subject to the restrictions and limitations named in the agrement,) would respectfully inform you that the agreement under which we have been appointed has been signed by so large a majority of all classes of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan which you have adopted. It is expected by us, that within a brief period of time, the Road and its franchises will be sold by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds and Claims which you have subscribed to the agreement.

We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 31st day of October, 1860, to deposit your Bonds and transfer your Claims to us at our office, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York.

You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, and your Bonds will be carefully kept in some Bank in the City of New-York.

The Stockholders will, at some future day, be required to assign and surrender their respective certificates of stock

JOHN CATLIN,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
L. H. MEYER,
W. SCHALL,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
JOHN WILKINSON,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

Parties in interest who have not yet signed the agreement can do so at any time previous to Sept. 15, 1860. Those who do not sign within the time limited will not have any of the advantages of the purchase.
N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Whitlock Buildings, cor. Nassau and Beekman sts.,
Sept. 13, 1860.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING CALLED THIS day, to consider the publication of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance Department, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has been assailed by the said publication, and no requisition ever having been made to cover any deficiency the Superintendent may have supposed to exist in the capital of the Company; and whereas, we deem said report in many of its essential statements to be incorrect; but in order that no apprehension may exist on the part of the insured in this Company as to their security, be it

Resolved, That the officers of this Company be, and they are hereby, directed to effect from this date a reinsurance of all outstanding risks, whether taken at the office or by its agents, for the benefit of the insured, and notice of the same be at once published.

Resolved, That as this Company has steadily increased its business since its organization under its present management, and has promptly paid every legal loss, and has the prospect of continued favor and prosperity: that the officers be directed to protect the interests of the Company in any future proceeding.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PHILO HURD, President.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
JAMES E. DUNHAM, General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., refund all unpaid coupons of Class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1860.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held, in the Company's office, in the City of Providence, Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, 25th of September, next, at 10:30 A. M. The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11:30 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 13 to Oct. 1.
W. R. PALMER, Jr.,
Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—These Bonds are for $1,000 each, coupons payable semi-annually (July and January) at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax of $95,000 per annum has been levied by the city to insure the prompt payment of the interest and to create a sinking fund of $16,000 per annum. For further particulars apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts., or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISONS, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE McNary Knitting Machine Co., Room No. 17, No. 40 Exchange-place, Sept. 11, 1860.—A special election of five Trustees for the McNary Knitting Machine Company will be held at above named place on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the order of the Board.
WM. H. NEWTON, Secretary.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Coupons due Feb. 1, 1860, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo & Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., on and after the 13th inst.
B. WILSON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWery, corner of Chatham-square, open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due July 1, 1860, are requested to call at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st., and are notified that the agreement in reference to these Coupons will be carried into effect on and after Sept. 3, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Sept. 11, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per cent., (8,) payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of $3 per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—
HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.
See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,038 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK.—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Office, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York: hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who be suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIN'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR,
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 7 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal*. His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.
It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a
RADICAL CURE.
Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.
Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!
For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE UPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row.
Agents for New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, that has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 193 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $5 to $10. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

A NATURAL AND CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN.—Dr. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., can be consulted on all diseases to which flesh is heir, at all seasonable hours, free of charge. No sickening or unpleasant remedies prescribed. No cure no pay.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depôt, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW LINE FOR FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Via New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads. Fare $1. On and after Sept. 15 a stage will leave Millstone daily for Flemington on the arrival of the 11 A. M train from New-York. Returning, will leave Flemington at 8 A. M. and connect at Millstone with the 1:15 P. M. train for New-York. Tickets for sale at the New-Jersey Railroad Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City and Newark.
WILLIAM STEWART, Proprietor.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenpoint, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY except SATURDAY, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8¾; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands, and Fortifications.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND and BAYLIS DOCK, opposite Whitestone.—Steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine-st., 8.30; Delancy, 8.45; Eleventh-st., 9; 28th-st., 9.10; 37th-st., 9.15. Fare, 25 cents each way.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jayson.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.
And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.
A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.
A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.
A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.
A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.
Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William K. Stewart.
All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

Sec. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES.
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1850, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duty authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

MR. GEORGE B. BUTLER IS DULY AUthorized to sign the firm name of
ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court*.—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants.—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.; the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.
The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.
The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.
The next departure from Boston will be on Sept 25.
And from New-York, TUESDAY, Oct. 9,
From Pier No. 26 North River.
Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $99, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provision.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and rugs.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with unusual speed and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

PRESIDENTIAL.

[Concluded from First Page.]

of truth, and wave it over the darkened earth." On a transparency, borne by the Seventeenth Ward men, was inscribed: "Rail-splitters' work in the Pine-tree State. Result: Sham Democracy forced out." "Congress has no more power to make a Slave than to make a King," was on a transparency which accompanied the Thirteenth Ward Wide-Awakes. Another, which the Twenty-first Ward Wide-Awakes put forward, declared that "DOUGLAS ox was roasted at Jones' Wood, and his mutton was cooked in Maine." "STEPHEN'S travel in Maine—result: Republican victory," was on another placard. The Fourteenth Ward Club followed a banner inscribed thus:

"In 1856 they bucked us out; in 1860 we will ride them on a rail."

There were probably 4,000 men in the procession. At a little before midnight the head of the column reached Union-square, and then the various organizations separated; but the sound of their drums as each club proceeded to its head-quarters, for a long time continued to disturb the rest of drowsy Democrats, whose wont it was not, at such an hour, to be thus wide awake.

Mr. Belmont's Remarks at Jones' Wood.

Subjoined is a more extended and accurate report of the brief address of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, upon accepting the chair at the Douglas meeting on Wednesday, than was published yesterday morning:

FELLOW DEMOCRATS—I thank you most cordially for the honor which you confer upon me by permitting me to preside over your deliberations on this occasion. It is an occasion the importance of which cannot be impressed too much upon our minds. We have come together in order to pledge our support to the nominations of our national and State conventions, determined to withhold the thirty-five electoral votes of the Great Empire State from ABRAHAM LINCOLN—and thus to save this glorious republic from the horrors of disunion and anarchy. We have come together to listen to the heart-stirring eloquence of our noble and gallant standard bearers—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the bold and fearless champion of the Constitution and the rights of the people, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, the patriot, and the statesman. In order to share this rare privilege with you, I have sacrificed the pleasing duty of attending the celebration by which the City of Cleveland honored this week the memory of an illustrious kinsman of my family. It is forty-seven years since the gallant PERRY fought and conquered, after a most bloody struggle against the most fearful odds, the enemies of his country on Lake Erie. Let us this day pledge our united and unwavering energies to fight and conquer the enemies of the Constitution and the Union arrayed against us by sectional fanaticism North and South. I know we have fearful odds to contend against; but we are fighting for the maintenance of our beloved and blessed Union, and the sacredness of our cause must give us the victory. Let us, then, advance to the charge, and the lion-hearted Democracy of this vast Republic, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will, in November next, inscribe on its banners the memorable words of PERRY. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL.

Speech of Gen. Jo. Lane at Covington, Ky.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 12.

Last evening the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Breckinridge ticket, Gen. Jo. LANE, of Oregon, addressed a large outdoor audience, from the door of Drover's Inn, Covington. Col. HARRIS officiated as chairman, and introduced the General to the meeting:

Gen. LANE said he had not come to make a speech, but to state his views upon the great issues now agitating the country. He had not yet made up his mind to enter the canvass as a stump speaker, but he was glad of an opportunity to meet some of the people of Kentucky—for the gallant old State was the home of his boyhood. He knew her chivalry and the patriotism of her sons, and therefore he was proud to be able to visit the State again. [Cheers.] Just now the political horizon was overhung with dark and threatening clouds. It was not very certain in the present distracted condition of parties who would succeed to the Presidential Chair. But there was no doubt who it ought to be—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. ("That's so.") In his hands the interests of every class would be safe, and equal justice would be dealt out, under the Constitution, to every portion of their beloved country. But there was a sectional candidate for the Presidency, a man who, if elected, would be elevated to office by the votes of one section of the country only. The party who nominated him hold that the common territory of their country should be appropriated to the Northern people exclusively; or, in other words, that the people of Kentucky should have no interest in common with the Northerners in the common property of the Territories. He trusted that the people of Kentucky would not favor the election of such a candidate. On the other hand, the Breckinridge ticket represented a principle that must be maintained—a principle lying at the foundation of the Government, and upon which the Constitution and the Union reposed. He knew that there were individuals in that State who wished to divide the party and prevent the success of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—one of the most gallant, chivalrous, just, high-toned, talented men in the Union. Why should it be so? It ought not to be so. Kentucky ought to be united in defence of the principles upon which her interest and future happiness, and the interest of the whole country, depended. [Applause.]

The issue was whether or not all the people should have equal rights in the common Territories; whether Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, and every other Southern State should enjoy equal rights in the Territories with the people of the North. The Territories were the prize of the blood and treasure of every portion of the country; and, therefore, any man, from any State, had the right to enter a Territory with whatever was property in the State from which he came. If the Constitution was maintained no power on earth could disturb such a man in the enjoyment of his property in the Territory. ("That's the doctrine.") When the people of the Territory came to make a State Government, on their admission into the Union on an equal footing with all other States, it was their privilege and duty to establish such a Government, consistently with the Constitution, as they desired to live under, to constitute a Free or a Slave State; and it was the duty of Congress to admit them in whatever form they presented themselves. [Cheers.] With any other course there would not be equality in this country.

"Squatter Sovereignty" was the sheerest nonsense ever uttered by mortal man. [Laughter.] It was a heresy—a fundamental error; and those who preached it either did not understand it, or did not wish to do equal justice to every portion of the country. The difference between a State and a Territory was manifest to every one who had a particle of common sense. In the State, the people were ruled by the organized law furnished by their own Legislature. The organic law of the Territories, on the other hand, was the law of Congress. Congress had not the power to establish or prohibit Slavery. "It ain't in the book." When their forefathers made the Constitution, they conferred upon Congress all powers necessary for the promotion of the common good. They then took care to say: "All powers hereby not conferred on the General Government are reserved to the States respectively and the people thereof." In the Constitution, which was made by the purest men on the face of the earth, there was not one word that could be construed as authorizing Congress to legislate on the question of Slavery. Would any man, then, who had one spoonful of brain, say that a Territorial Legislature could, under an organic law, do that which Congress itself could not do? If any would, he might with equal propriety contend that a man was greater than the power that created him. [Applause.]

The Government could not live that was constructed on the Squatter Sovereignty principle. That heresy was only a more direct route to the accomplishment of the infernal purposes of the Lincoln Party, namely, the exclusion of the people of Kentucky from an equality with the Northern States in the common territory of their common country. ("That's right.") He knew that the man DOUGLAS, who was his friend, for they served in the Senate together, and had visited at each other's houses, and had never had any personal difficulty—he knew that DOUGLAS had been traveling over the country in search of his mother, as his friend in the crowd reminded him, and teaching the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine.

Recently Mr. DOUGLAS had taken a higher stand, and defied the Supreme Court; for he had said that the Court might decide as often as it pleased that the Southern people had the right to go where they pleased with their slaves, yet the people of a Territory had the right to prohibit Slavery, and were responsible alone to posterity and to God. Thus Mr. DOUGLAS preached in the Northern States, with the view of distracting and dividing the Democratic Party, in order, as he (Gen. LANE) honestly believed, that LINCOLN might be elected President of the United States. ("God forbid!" Laughter.)

However, he would not say anything of DOUGLAS. He had only wished to expose his heresies and denounce his doctrines. He (Gen. LANE) was for preserving the Union, and God knew there was not a man who would lay down his life quicker than he would to assure its preservation. [Applause.] They could preserve the Union forever by maintaining the Constitution; and they must do the latter by refusing to allow the Government to infringe upon any of the people's rights. If the Government attempted to force an indignity upon Ohio, would not the Kentuckians rush to maintain her constitutional right? And should they not do the same for South Carolina? Even if any State or people should be willing to submit to an insult, or to surrender a right, he would stand alone, if necessary, to protest against it. [Applause.] The blood of his ancestors shed in many a battle to defend constitutional rights, ought to haunt the man who would relinquish one of them, and the bones rising from the battle-field ought to shake in his face and call him a coward!

If it should be established that the people could go into a Territory and there establish or prohibit Slavery, what a rush of opposing parties there would be? and soon there would be collision and bloodshed between the citizens from the North and those from the South.

Suppose a Territory should be organized, the Legislature of which prohibited every Northern man from bringing into it his horses, oxen and machinery, what would be the feeling of the great North? Would they submit to it? Not for an hour. Yet it was a parallel case for the Northerners to say, "We will exclude the Southern men and their property from the Territory!" (Applause.)

It should then be remembered that the Breckinridge ticket was the only Union ticket in the field, for it stood by the equality of the States. If the Government should be administered upon the principles represented by the Breckinridge ticket, it would last for all time, and the Union would last forever. [Cheers.] Whether that ticket were elected or not, the party must never abandon their right doctrine. Then, if defeated once, they could rise and fight for their principles again. [Cheers.]

With such evidences as he had had of the patriotism of all classes upon the battle-field, it would be safe to say that the people, North and South, and the adopted citizens of the States, would be true to their country in November next, and secure the success of that ticket which would lead to the Government being administered upon those principles of equality, justice, and right, of which he had spoken.

Some one in the crowd having called the General's attention to a speech he delivered in Concord, N. H., in 1856, in which it was thought he had advocated Squatter Sovereignty, he said he had remarked in the speech in question, "Why not leave the matter to the people in the Territory?" never dreaming that any man would be fool enough to say that the people could prohibit Slavery while the district was still a Territory.]

In conclusion, he paid a personal tribute to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of whom he said that since the days of WASHINGTON this country had not had the opportunity of procuring the services of a better, purer, nobler man than JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. He called upon all his hearers, as they wished to promote the welfare of their glorious country and the happiness of her people, to support the Breckinridge ticket. [Applause.]

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Sept. 13.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. Strong Douglas resolutions were adopted, after which the Convention nominated the following ticket:

For Electors—Henry P. Rolfe, of Concord; G. W. Stevens, of Laconia; Thomas W. Gilmore, of Newport; John G. Sinclair, of Bethlehem; and Wm. C. Clarke.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 13.

Hon. HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman of the Union State Executive Committee, has called a meeting of the Committee at Harrisburgh on the 27th inst., for the purpose of completing the electoral ticket and selecting a candidate for Governor.

LATER FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the De Soto—Health of Havana—New Circular on the Slave-Trade—Cotton Cultivation.

The steamship *De Soto*, JOHNSTON, commander, from New-Orleans, on the 5th, and Havana on the 8th instant, arrived at this port, this morning.

The health of Havana continued good; and the *Cuban Messenger* produces statistics to show that there have been fewer deaths this year from yellow fever.

His Excellency the Captain-General has issued the following circular on the new Slave-trade regulations, to the Governors in the different districts of the island:

"In the orders communicated by this Superior Civil Government under dates of 30th November and 6th June last, I cautioned the Civil Authorities of this Island, to observe the strictest vigilance in order to avoid the landing of African negroes, stating that I would exact to its full extent, their responsibility as well as that of all public functionaries in whose jurisdiction the landing of negroes might take place, whenever I should be informed that they had been effected by means of neglect or abuse on the part of the said Authorities or functionaries.

Notwithstanding such plain and strict determination on my part, several lots of African negroes have been recently landed in various parts of the Island, and I have been compelled to adopt measures, which are always unpleasant, against certain functionaries, because they have not fully shown that they had used every exertion, and displayed the necessary zeal, required for the exact fulfillment of their duties, and the orders and instructions from this Government.

In consequence, therefore, of the above-mentioned circumstances, and determined as I am, to prevent by every means within my power, the continuation of the Slave-trade, thus strictly fulfilling the treaties with other nations as well as our laws and dispositions on the subject, I again call upon you, earnestly recommending that, under your own responsibility and that of all public officers immediately subordinate to your authority, you shall keep the most vigilant watch, in order to avoid any infringement of the said laws and dispositions in the jurisdiction under your charge; with the understanding that the simple fact of a cargo of Africans being landed, will be deemed sufficient cause to suspend any public functionary who may not use every exertion and employ all the means which the laws place at his command, in order to avoid or prevent the said landing—whether it is from neglect or from any other cause, subjecting him besides to the decision of the proper tribunals, in case that his behavior or conduct should give cause to suspect his honesty in such cases.

Your good judgment will at once cause you to understand the great importance of this subject, and as any neglect of zeal or activity would doubtless fall upon the honor of the Government—which it is my duty to keep stainless, even to the last of the public functionaries—I hope that without any loss of time you will communicate to all those dependent upon your authority the foregoing determinations, and all such others that your zeal and good wishes to favor the general interest in its true sense may suggest; with the understanding that I will not deviate in my course for the proper punishment of the guilty, while at the same time I will endeavor to reward the good services of those who may be worthy of it.

Finally recommend to you, that in order to fulfill properly what I have ordered, you shall avail yourself of all such legal steps as may be within your control, with the understanding that all such measures as may tend to prevent the unlawful Slave-trade, will be approved of by this Superior Civil Government. May God preserve your life many years.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

HAVANA, Sept. 4, 1860.

The *Cuban Messenger* discusses the feasibility of cotton cultivation in Cuba, and urges that if this branch of cultivation were commenced, it would soon become more important to the commerce of the island than either tobacco or sugar.

Naval Intelligence.

Letter bags for the following Squadrons, are now open at the Brooklyn Lyceum: For the China fleet, bag to go by clipper-ship *Messenger*, on the 20th inst.; for the Brazil Squadron, by bark *Brazil*, next week; Mediterranean Squadron, vessel not named, bag open. The *Pawnee*, as already noticed, will take a mail from Philadelphia in a few days, for the home and Pacific stations.

Flag officer MCINTOSH, was buried with military honors at Pensacola, on the 2nd inst. The entire marine force at the Warrington Navy Yard, and a company of U. S. Artillery located in the neighborhood, turned out to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased officer. Lieut. SLEMER, of the army, took command of the escort, which fired the usual salute at the grave. There was a large funeral.

The steamer *Michigan*, the only armed vessel on the Lakes, left Erie, Pa., on the 11th inst., for Buffalo, where she is to be docked and overhauled. The *Erie* has recently had new boilers put into her.

Relief for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Mrs. W., per Rev. S. W. Chambers	$10 00	Cash	25 00
O. & O	50 00	Edward Simpson	10 00
J. D. S	10 00	S. M. S	5 00
Andrew Mills	10 00	Through [N. Y. Observer]	10 00
An Aged Widow	2 00	Little Duncan	3 00
From a Female Symthuzer	5 00	O. S. Pres'n. Church, Harrisburgh, Penn., throug-h Rev. Wm. C. Cattell	28 05
R. G. P	5 00		
St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J	15 42		
Total			$188 97
Previously acknowledged			$12,836 66
Total			$13,025 06

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.

The Committee will forward per steamer on Saturday, all funds received up to 12 o'clock on Friday.

SINGULAR FRAUDS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* notices extensive frauds which have been perpetrated on the Pennsylvania Railroad by the conductors. It states "that the Vice-President, Mr. SCOTT, had ascertained that one conductor had purchased a property in Philadelphia for which he paid $12,000 cash. Another conductor was paying $800 rent, while his salary was but $750. These and other men who were living beyond their income were watched, but nothing wrong could be detected. It was clear, however, that a large amount of the cash collections were being withheld daily, and it is stated that as much as 60 per cent. of the amount collected by certain conductors was retained. As the money did not come in fast enough under this system, a combination was formed between some ten or twelve conductors and some half dozen ticket agents or sellers on the Pennsylvania Central, who were in league, it is believed, with similar employes on the other roads, direct connections of the Pennsylvania Central, by which a certain amount of tickets taken up daily should not be punched, as required, but should be returned to the ticket agents to be resold. Mr. SCOTT has been at Pittsburgh for several days, making a thorough investigation. Eight conductors and four ticket agents have already been suspended. They had regular offices in Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia, and were systematically organized. It is believed that two or more conductors on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road are implicated, and it is feared that employes on the other Ohio roads are equally guilty."

TERRIBLE AFFRAY IN DEDHAM, MASS.—There was a terrible affray at Dedham, Mass., on Tuesday last. A new Court-house is in course of construction there, and on the night in question the stone-cutters gave a ball, which was attended by a large party from Roxbury. Some of the members of this company went into the bar-room of the Norfolk House to get some liquor, and met there a number of the Roxbury stone-cutters. Some trifling dispute ended in a general fight, in which knives and chairs were freely used. Among those of the Roxbury party most seriously wounded were, WM. CAMPBELL, THOMAS MCCANN, JOSEPH BAXTER and JOSEPH LENNON. The latter is not expected to recover. One man from Dedham had his ear bitten off. JAMES TAVE, MARTIN SPELLMAN and THOMAS BURNS were arrested on a charge of having been engaged in the affray, and were held to bail in $800 each.

—On Tuesday night, as a train of cars on the Old Road was running through a piece of wood west of Geneva, the head-light of the locomotive was suddenly extinguished. FRANK MOSHER, the engineer, went forward to see what was wrong and found in the reflector an owl, which had gone through the glass and was still alive within. The bird had made a dash for the light as the engine came along, and had thus been trapped.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT—THE CROTON, PIPES, &C.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M., President PECK in the Chair. Alderman BOOLE called up his resolution requesting the Mayor to communicate to the Board what answer, if any, had been received to the invitation extended to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit New-York, together with the correspondence, if there had been any, on the subject. It was adopted, 7 to 5.

The report of the Fire Commissioners, disbanding Fire Company No. 48, for having destroyed Hose Carriage No. 29 in a willful collision, was referred back to the Committee for reconsideration.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, awarding the contract for laying a three and four feet pipe between the receiving and distributing reservoirs to A. J. Hackley. The bids were opened July 2, but the award was deferred to await the action of the Board of Councilmen, on a resolution then pending, which directed the work to be done by days' work. The Croton Board asked the Common Council to confirm the award of the contract to Mr. Hackley. Laid over.

A resolution to increase the salaries of the first and second clerks in the office of the Corporation Attorney to $2,000 and $1,500 per annum respectively, beginning on the 1st of February, 1860, was laid over.

The Board adjourned to Monday at 5 o'clock P M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A NEW FERRY BETWEEN NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK—THE BILL OF THE VISITORS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, adhered to its former action in directing a stay of proceedings on the main water-pipes through Fourth-avenue.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to establish a ferry from the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to a point on New-Jersey as nearly opposite as possible, was adopted, and the Comptroller was directed to advertise for proposals.

The report of the Committee appointed to receive the Council and visitors from Washington was received, and they ask for the sum of $88—being for carriage hire only, instead of the $1,500 asked for by the Committee. The report was laid over, in order to afford an opportunity to the Board to examine the bill.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

The regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, when the following weekly statement was presented:

Number remaining, Sept. 1	7,696
Admitted since	3,180
Total	10,876

Died, 48; discharged, 2,110; sent to Blackwell's Island, 719; sent to State Prison, 10; leaving, 7,989; being an increase of 293. Of the above, there were sent to Bellevue Hospital, 964; Lunatic Asylum, 774; Almshouse, 1,488; Penitentiary, 713; Workhouse, 1,348; Randall's Island, 945; Randall's Island Hospital, 276; City Prison, 372, and the remainder scattered through other Institutions. The increase of nearly 3,000 admitted during the week is accounted for by what is termed the *revolvers*, of whom during the past five weeks no less than 1,701 persons have been committed to the Workhouse, being parties who are brought in regularly as drunkards or vagrants.

The report of the Committee of the Whole, which comprises all the action of the Board with reference to the various Institutions, was presented and accepted. From it we gather the following: At the City Prison, the rooms heretofore occupied by the clerks are to be vacated on the first prox., and arranged for the confinement of females, in order to carry out the proper classification. A Post-office box is ordered for each of the prisons, in order that parties confined may communicate more readily and without expense with their friends. From AUG. 31 to SEPT. 13, there have been 591 vagrants committed to the Workhouse, each of whom has been there from the second to the one-hundredth time.

At Bellevue Hospital the new arrangements for the admission of visitors, has been productive of much good, as no less than 200 bottles of liquor have been seized and forfeited, which parties intended to smuggle to the inmates. The following resolution, with reference to the medical students visiting the Hospital on tickets of admission, was adopted by the joint action of the Commissioners and the Committee of investigation of the Medical Board. "*Resolved*, That the diploma heretofore issued to medical students visiting Bellevue Hospital on tickets of admission, be abolished, and that a card certifying the exact time of attendance of such visiting students, be issued to them on the request of the Medical Board." The Hospital is now supplied with an abundance of hot and cold water on every floor, a necessity long felt, but not until now supplied.

At the Island Hospital, Dr. JAMES H. TINKHAM has been appointed Assistant Physician to fill a vacancy.

At the Penitentiary, Messrs. BILLINGS and COBB have obtained the contract for the labor of 100 inmates in making copper nailed shoes, at thirty cents per day, for two years, with a privilege of three years' extension.

At Randall's Island, EUGENE PEUCHET, Jr., has been appointed Assistant Physician, to fill a vacancy. The Commissioners have directed the publication of a rule, that hereafter all parties permitted to visit relatives or friends at any of the public institutions, shall see them in the visitors' room, except in cases of inability or sickness of the inmate, and rooms will be provided for that purpose.

The ordinary routine business was transacted, but there was nothing of special interest outside of the report just quoted.

BIDS FOR THE NEW CROTON WATER LOAN.

On yesterday proposals were opened for a loan of $250,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable in 1883. The following is a list of bids received—which it will be perceived amounted to over $1,000,000—and of the successful bidders:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted.
Jas. G. Kings Sons	$50,000	100.01	.....
Cammann & Co	5,000	101.25	.....
Cammann & Co	10,000	102.01	.....
Cammann & Co	10,000	102.51	.....
Cammann & Co	10,000	102.76	$10,000
George S. Rainsford	5,000	100.50	.....
George S. Rainsford	10,000	101.00	.....
George S. Rainsford	5,000	101.50	.....
Wm. Glover	2,200	100.95	.....
Nicholas Cantor	2,000	103.00	2,000
Ward, Campbell & Co	50,000	101.67	.....
Ward, Campbell & Co	25,000	101.76	.....
Ward, Campbell & Co	25,000	101.86	.....
Osmyn Baker, President	10,000	103.51	10,000
George Turner	2,500	103.30	2,500
Effingham Schreffelin	10,000	102.50	.....
Asa Otis	5,000	103.25	5,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co	15,000	101.00	.....
Maitland, Phelps & Co	15,000	102.10	.....
Maitland, Phelps & Co	15,000	102.60	15,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co	15,000	102.80	15,000
Ward & Co	10,000	101.02	.....
Cortland De P. Field	5,000	101.00	.....
Cortland De P. Field	10,000	100.25	.....
Cortland De P. Field	10,000	100.00	.....
Seamens' Bk for Savings	50,000	101.50	.....
Seamens' Bk for Savings	25,000	101.75	.....
Seamens' Bk for Savings	25,000	102.00	.....
Jeremiah Lott	2,000	103.30	2,000
Josiah Macys	25,000	101.89	.....
Mariners' Saving Inst	20,000	100.00	.....
John Ferguson	2,000	103.50	2,000
August Von Glahn	20,000	102.01	.....
E. White	10,000	100.25	.....
E. White	10,000	100.50	.....
E. White	10,000	100.75	.....
E. White	10,000	101.00	.....
Wm. B. Astor	11,000	102.25	.....
Wm. B. Astor	2,900	102.50	.....
Richard A. Reading	7,500	101.30	.....
H. D. Morgan & Co	10,000	101.00	.....
McKim & Co	10,000	101.01	.....
McKim & Co	10,000	101.55	.....
McKim & Co	50,000	102.10	.....
H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith	20,000	101.03	.....
H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith	10,000	101.28	.....
H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith	10,000	101.58	.....
H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith	10,000	101.78	.....
H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith	10,000	102.03	.....
Coms. of Sinking Fund	250,000	102.55	177,500
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	50,000	100.81	.....
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	50,000	101.21	.....
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	50,000	101.71	.....
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	3,000	102.56	3,000
John C. Hill	6,000	103.02	6,000
Total amount of bids	$1,111,100		$250,000

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MURDER OF JAMES FARRELL.—An investigation was made yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER of the facts in relation to the death of JAMES FARRELL, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, who was fatally stabbed on Monday night last by a man named JOHN FITZPATRICK, with whom he had engaged in an altercation. PATRICK FITZPATRICK, a son of the accused, deposed: "About 11 o'clock on Monday night my father had a fight with deceased; I heard father ask deceased to fight; deceased was sitting on a rock at the time, and he replied, "Hold on till I put on my boots;" after he had got them on, he walked up to father and squared off at him; I cannot tell who struck the first blow, as it was pretty dark; they fought about two minutes; I was close to them, and two other men also stood near, but neither of them interfered; one of these men attempted to get father away before the fight commenced; after the fight I took father to our house; he had blood upon his hands and got some on my sleeve; I did not see a dagger in his hand at the time of the fight, but afterwards I saw him have a butcher's knife; he ran away soon after the fight." MICHAEL TRACY, residing in Ninth-avenue, near Fortieth-street, testified that FITZPATRICK came to his house on the night of the murder, while he was in bed, and wanted to be admitted; his hands and face were covered with blood, and he was drunk; witness refused to admit him, and has not seen him since. Drs. BOUTON and WALTER testified to having found five wounds, each three inches in depth, in the chest of deceased. Some unimportant testimony was taken from other witnesses, when the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of "Death from hemorrhage, caused by wounds inflicted by JOHN FITZPATRICK." The Coroner thereupon issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused.

BLONDIN AT JONES' WOOD.—The feats of BLONDIN on the tight-rope is a thrice-told tale. Yesterday his first performance in New-York took place at Jones' Wood, and attracted a large assemblage. There, a Manila rope 2,000 feet in length had been stretched from the old liberty-pole 100 feet high, near the river, to a new pole, 210 feet high, erected on the elevated ground near the scene of the Douglas barbacue. This narrow bridge is held in its position by 80 guys and as many heavy iron weights, suspended from it. One of these fell yesterday, while the workmen were adjusting it, to the imminent peril of those who stood beneath it. It will be well for those who attend the exhibitions during the week, to be mindful lest the adored offspring of their own parents suffer injury from a similar mischance. Stand from under. There was some delay in fastening the guys, and it was not till 4:15 P. M., that the hero of the hour was hoisted by means of a pulley and a rope, to the top of the liberty pole first mentioned. Five minutes later, he started on his perilous journey, in the course of which he laid down on his back, turned somersets, and performed sundry gymnastic feats on a small rope pendant from the longer one. He did not proceed as far as the other pole, but when he had nearly reached it, commenced walking backwards, towards the point he started from. Step by step he proceeded thither, descended amid loud aclamations, and the exhibition was over.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BARBECUE.—An enthusiastic member of the Sixteenth Ward Douglas and Johnson Club, who had attended the barbecue on Wednesday, made a singular mistake at the close of the day's proceedings, in fancying that his bedroom was at the foot of Fifty-third-street, East River, instead of being in Twenty-fourth-street, where he has resided for some time. Possessed with this hallucination he disrobed, carefully hanging his garments upon the trees, whose limbs he supposed were clothes-pegs, and then stretched himself upon the sward to seek "Nature's sweet restorer." The soothing goddess paid him an early visit, and the mosquitoes did not trouble him during their protracted interview. About 2 o'clock A. M., however, his companion left him, and feeling lonesome and rather queer, the gentleman, without waiting to dress himself, started, like his leader, "to visit his mother," with whom he resides. He was seen running down Second-avenue, in his scanty attire, by a compassionate employe of the Railroad Company, who furnished him with a pair of unmentionables, and in this guise he reached his home with a realizing sense of the potency of lager-bier to make at least one person drunk. Subsequently officer MCKNIGHT, of the Nineteenth Ward, discovered the garments where they had been placed, and the owner can probably obtain them by application in the proper quarter.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-HAVEN GREYS.—Yesterday afternoon the New-Haven Greys, under command of Capt. OSBORNE, arrived here from New-Haven by the steamboat *Traveller*, and were received by Company A, Ninth Regiment, Capt. WATERBURY. The dress of the Greys is almost the same as that worn by the National Guard of this City, the exceptions being that the bells are black, and there are two rows of buttons up the breast of the coat. Among the gentlemen who accompanied the company of the Ninth Regiment, were Col. M. M. VAN BEUREN, Lieut.-Col. T. T. FERRIS, and Capt. WATERBURY, of the Ninth Regiment, and several others. After the reception both companies marched up to the Armory of Company A, Ninth Regiment, No. 481 Broadway, where a collation was partaken of by both companies, after which they proceeded to the Lafarge House, where the Greys will remain during their stay in the City. To-day the Grays will visit the Central Park and High Bridge, and at 3 o'clock they will dine at the house of Lieut.-Col. FERRIS, corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway, by invitation of FERRIS.

FIRE IN A STABLE AND TENEMENT HOUSE.—A fire broke out shortly before 10 o'clock last night in a frame stable situated in the rear of No. 250 West Twenty-seventh-street. The premises were owned by a Mr. HUGHES, and occupied by several cartmen, who were fortunate enough to save their horses. Damage to the extent of about $400 was done to the building, and the loss is not covered by insurance. The fire extended to No. 252, a frame dwelling, tenanted by several families, and owned by JOHN ASHBORN. Damage to the building about $200. Insured to the full amount in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The loss to the several families was not large.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—Among the sufferers by the fire on Wednesday night at No. 12 Ann-street, were the proprietors of the new weekly literary journal *Every Saturday*. Their compositor-room was destroyed, together with the last forms of their fifth number, just ready for the press. They have been able, however, by dint of extraordinary exertions, to reproduce the forms in time for the regular issue to agents and subscribers this morning. Those only who understand the importance of regularity in the issue of a newspaper can appreciate the enterprise which has thus been exhibited.

IN THE MATTER OF MR. JOHN H. ALLEN.—Mr. JOHN H. ALLEN, well known to the patrons of the theatres in this City, called upon us yesterday, to say that the reports charging him and another actor with disorderly conduct are incorrect. He says he called upon Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, in order to ascertain who the person who used his name was, but could not learn; neither has he been able to find an actor named JAMES CAMPBELL—the name given by the other party. Mr. ALLEN is naturally anxious that such an unwarrantable use of his name should not affect his standing either socially or professionally.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of FREDERICK BARKER, a lad 12 years of age, who died in consequence of a fractured skull, received by falling down a flight of stairs at St. Joseph's Asylum, Eighty-ninth-street, corner of Avenue A. It appears that an alarm of fire had been raised, and the janitor of the building called the children. In the confusion and bustle incident to the occurrence the child met with the accident, and died in a short time thereafter. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

LOST HIS WATCH WHILE INTOXICATED.—JAS. PHILLIPS, of No. 154 Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, fell asleep while intoxicated at a house in Thompson-street, and, on recovering his senses, missed his gold watch and chain. Subsequently MICHAEL QUINN, residing at No. 262 West Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested by Detectives ROACH and POOLE, on suspicion of having stolen the property, and he confessed to having taken it for safe keeping. The story was not credited, and Justice KELLY held him for examination.

THE PROVIDENCE LIGHT INFANTRY.—This corps will arrive by the steamer *Daniel Drew*, to-day, at 4 P. M., and land at the foot of Jay-street, North River. The Infantry are the escort of Gov. SPRAGUE, the Rhode Island militia and members of the State Legislature, and are on their return from Cleveland, Ohio. They will leave by the Stonington boat, and pass through Broadway on their way.

Damage to Shipping During the Late Gale.

The wind on Wednesday was very heavy from the North-West, but was not attended with any serious results. The brig *Loranna*, from Cienfuegos, while at anchor in the Lower Bay, dragged her anchor, and after thumping over the South-West Spit, was drifting out of the Hook, when the mate, who was the only person on board, except the cook, set a signal of distress. The pilot-boat *David Mitchell*, No. 5, went to her assistance, and placed on board of her two of her pilots—Mr. THOMAS CONKLING and WALTER BREWER—and one seaman. In doing so their yawl was capsized and lost. The men who were in the yawl were picked up by Mr. ALEXANDER COCHRAN, one of the pilots in charge of the pilot-boat. The brig was then securely anchored.

The *Loranna* arrived the 3d inst., having lost several of her crew on the passage by fever, and had obtained two men from another vessel at sea, one of whom also sickened and died. When leaving Cienfuegos, she broke her windlass, losing both anchors and chains, and after arriving at this port, had procured one of 1,300 pounds, which was the only ground-tackle she had, up to yesterday. A steamboat, with a gang of men, have gone down to her, and will probably bring her to the upper Quarantine.

The schooner *Ocean Wave*, from Washington, N. C., when off Sandy Hook, broke her main gaff, split foresail, mainsail and jib, and was towed to the city by the steamtug *Huntress*.

The pilot boat *George Steers*, split her jib when under the Highlands. Thus far, these are the only effects of the gale we have heard of.

The wind this morning is from N. W. and fresh.

A Series of Robberies by a Dry Goods Clerk.

HIS WEAKNESS.

JOHN S. BRUSH, a fashionably-attired individual, aged 19, was brought before Justice BRENNAN yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of stella and broche shawls from Messrs. MILLS & RAY, importers, at No. 318 Broadway. It was stated that the accused for eight months past had been employed as entry clerk by the complainants, and that the robberies had been perpetrated in the interval between the 10th of June last and the 7th inst. During this time the shawls have disappeared from the store in large quantities, and the merchants had no doubt that one of their clerks was the thief, but every effort on their part failed to discover the delinquent. Recently the matter was brought to the attention of Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Ward, who soon obtained information which led him to watch particularly the movements of young BRUSH, and a night or two since, having followed him through various streets, the policeman saw him enter Odd Fellow's Hall in Centre-street, where he remained a short time. When he came from the saloon GOLDEN noticed that BRUSH brought out with him a bundle, which he did not have before, and seeming to exercise much caution in his actions, he went to FECARE'S pawn-office in Grand-street, near Mott, where he rang the bell of the private door. The officer, in plain clothes, obtained admission to the establishment at the same time, pretending that he wanted to pledge his watch, and thus satisfied himself as to the contents of the young man's package. This accomplished, he engaged in conversation with the youth, and having invited him to take some refreshments, beguiled him into the Station-house. When the knowledge that he had been trapped dawned upon the young man's mind, he became very indignant, and protested his innocence of any crime. Finally, however, he made a full confession of the robberies. He stated that he had stolen as many as sixty-one shawls from his employers, and that the aggregate value of the property was about $600. These goods he had disposed of at thirteen pawn-offices for sums by no means equivalent to their value. For at least ten days previous to his arrest he had taken four shawls each day, all of which he had disposed of at FECARE'S. His manner of bringing the articles from the store was to wind them around his body, beneath his shir